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Poetry.

☞ This very remarkable poem was distributed on the first day of the year 1866 by the carriers of the Louisville *Journal*:

THE OLD SERGEANT.

The carrier cannot sing to-day the ballads
With which he used to go,
Rhyming the grand-rounds of the happy New Years
That are now beneath the snow:

For the same awful and portentous shadow
That overcast the earth,
And smote the land last year with desolation,
Still darkens every hearth.

And the carrier hears Beethoven's mighty death-march
Come up from every mart,
And he hears and feels it breathing in his bosom,
And beating in his heart.

And to-day, like a scarred and weather beaten veteran,
Again he comes along,
To tell the story of the Old Year's struggles,
In another New Year's song.

And the song is his, but not so with the story;
For the story, you must know,
Was told in prose to Assistant Surgeon Austin,
By a soldier of Shiloh;

By Robert Burton, who was brought up on the Adams
With his death-wound in his side;
And who told the story to the Assistant-Surgeon
On the same night that he died:

But the singer feels it will better suit the ballad,
If all should deem it right,
To sing the story as if what it speaks of
Had happened but last night:

"Come a little nearer, Doctor—Thank you! let me take the cup!
Draw your chair up—draw it closer—just another little sup!—
May be you may think I'm better, but I'm pretty well used up—
Doctor you've done all you could do, but I'm just a going up.

"Feel my pulse, sir, if you want to, but it is no use to try."
"Never say that," said the surgeon, as he smothered down a sigh,
"It will never do, old comrade, for a soldier to say die!"
"What you *say* will make no difference, Doctor, when you come to die.

"Doctor, what has been the matter?" "You were very faint they say;
You must try to get to sleep now." "Doctor, have I been away?"
"No, my venerable comrade." "Doctor, will you please to stay?
There is something I must tell you, and you won't have long to stay!

"I have got my marching orders and am ready now to go;
Doctor, did you say I fainted?—but it couldn't have been so—
For as sure as I'm a sergeant and was wounded at Shiloh,
I've this very night been back there—on the old field of Shiloh!

"You may think it all delusion—all the sickness of the brain—
If you do you are mistaken, and mistaken to my pain;
For upon my dying honor, as I hope to live again,
I have just been back to Shiloh and all over it again!

"This is all that I remember; the last time the Lighter came,
And the lights had all been lowered, and the noises much the same,
He had not been gone five minutes before something called my name—
'ORDERLY-SERGEANT-ROBERT-BURTON!'—just that way it called my name.

"Then I thought, who could have called me so distinctly and so slow—
It can't be the Lighter, surely, he could not have spoken so,
And I tried to answer, 'Here, sir!' but I couldn't make it go,
For I couldn't move a muscle, and I couldn't make it go!

"Then I thought, it's all a nightmare—all a humbug and a bore!
It is just another *grapevine*, and it won't come any more;
But it came, sir, notwithstanding, just the same words as before
'ORDERLY-SERGEANT-ROBERT-BURTON!' more distinctly than before!

"That is all that I remember till a sudden burst of light
And I stood beside the River, where we stood that Sunday night
Waiting to be ferried over to the dark bluffs opposite,
When the River seemed Perdition and all Hell seemed opposite!

"And the same old palpitation came again with all its power,
And I heard a bugle sounding as from Heaven or a Tower;
And the same mysterious voice said: 'IT IS—THE ELEVENTH HOUR!
ORDERLY SERGEANT—ROBERT BURTON—IT IS THE ELEVENTH HOUR!'

"Doctor Austin!—what *day* is this?"—"It is Wednesday night, you know;"
"Yes! To-morrow will be New Year's, and a right good time below!
"What *time* is it Doctor Austin?"—Nearly twelve;"—"Then don't you go!
Can it be that all this happened—all this not an hour ago!

"There was where the gunboats opened on the dark rebellious host,
And where Webster semi-circled his last guns upon the coast—
There were still the two log-houses, just the same, or else their ghost—
And the same old transport came and took me over—or its ghost!

"And the whole field lay before me, all deserted far and wide—
"There was where they fell on Prentiss—there McClernand met the tide;
There was where stern Sherman rallied, and where Hurlbut's heroes died—
Lower down, where Wallace charged them, and kept charging till he died!

"There was where Lew- Wallace showed them he was of the *cannie* kin—
There was where old Nelson thundered and where Rousseau waded in—
There McCook 'sent them to breakfast,' and we all began to win—
There was where the grapeshot took me just as we began to win.

"Now a shroud of snow and silence over everything was spread;
And but for this old, blue mantle, and the old hat on my head,
I should not have doubted, to this moment, I was dead;
For my footstep were as silent as the snow upon the dead!

"Death and Silence! Death and Silence! Starry silence overhead!
And behold a mighty Tower, as if builded to the dead,
To the Heaven of the heavens lifted up its mighty head!
Till the Stars and Stripes of heaven all seemed waving from its head!
"Round and mighty based it towered—up into the infinite!
And I knew no mortal mason could have built a shaft so bright;
For it shone like solid sunshine; and a Winding Stair of light.
Wound around it and around it till it wound clear out of sight!

"And, behold, as I approached it with a rapt and dazzelled stare—
Thinking that I saw old comrades just ascending the Great Stairs—
Suddenly the solemn challenge broke of, 'HALT! AND WHO GOES THERE?'
"I'm a friend," I said, "if you are"—THEN ADVANCE SIR TO THE STAIR!'

"I advanced—that sentry, Doctor, was Elijah Ballantyne—
First of all to fall 'on Monday, after we had formed the line!'
'WELCOME! MY OLD SERGEANT, WELCOME! WELCOME BY THAT COUNTERSIGN!"
"And he pointed to the scar there under this old cloak of mine!

"As he grasped my hand, I shuddered—thinking only of the grave—
But he smiled and pointed upwards, with a bright and boundless glaive—

'THAT'S THE WAY SIR, TO HEADQUARTERS'—"WHAT HEADQUARTERS?" 'OF THE BRAVE?'
"But the TOWER?"—THAT WAS BUILDED OF THE GREAT DEEDS OF THE BRAVE!

"Then a sudden shame came o'er me at his Uniform of Light—
At my own so old and tattered, and his so new and bright:"
'AH' said he, 'YOU HAVE FORGOTTEN THE NEW UNIFORM TO-NIGHT!
HURRY BACK, FOR YOU MUST BE HERE AT JUST TWELVE O'CLOCK TONIGHT!'

"And the next thing I remember, you were sitting *there*, and I—
Doctor! it is hard to leave you—Hark! God bless you all! Good bye!
Doctor! please to give my musket and my knapsack, when I die,
To my son—my son that's coming—he won't get here till I die!

"Tell him his old father blessed him as he never did before—
And to carry that old musket—Hark! 'a knock is at the door!'—
Till the Union—See! it opens!—Father! Father! Speak once more!—
"Bless you!" gasped the old, grey Sergeant, and he lay and said no more!

When the Surgeon gave the heir-son the old Sergeant's last advice—
And his musket and his knapsack—how the fire flashed in his eyes!
He is on the march this morning and will march on till he dies—
He will save this bleeding country or will fight until he dies!

Miscellany.

OLD GRIFFIN, THE USURER.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

There was one thing that old Griffin, the usurer, loved better than money—one thing, and one only—his daughter. She was not beautiful, either in form or features. Through neglect in childhood she had contracted a disease of the spine, which left a sad curvature. This obstructed free nervous action, and so the whole physical life became dwarfed. Her face was weasoned, and her form diminutive. She stooped forward, bending to the right; and one shoulder stood above the other. Of course her movements were ungraceful.

For all this everybody that knew Katy Griffin loved her. The sweetness of her temper, the kindness of her heart, the will shown in benefits where it was fitting to bestow them—all these gave the impression of a soul that lived nearer to heaven than to earth.

One day the angels lifted this beautiful soul out of its deformed earthly body, and bore it clothed in an immortal body of spiritual substance like their own, upwards into heaven—There had been only slight warning of the change Katy had drooped a little, but without complaing. Then she went to sleep, like a tired child, and the heart of the hard old man, her father—hard to the world, but soft to his child—was stricken with a sorrow beyond the power of healing.

The long cherished greed of money, which had grown into second nature, was not diminished by this event. Pain seemed to stimulate instead of weakening the passion. Old Griffin exacted from the weak and necessitous who came to him in their extremity the largest discounts to which they would submit; often taking from poor men, forced by present needs to sell the notes of hand received in payment for work, at the rate of thirty, forty, or fifty cent per annum! All day long he sat in his office, like a great bloated spider, waiting for the flies that were sure to be entangled in his web; then he went back to his home, from which the light had gone out, and sat there in darkness and grief.

With the money taken by the old usurer from needy merchants, manufacturers, he built a splendid monument over the grave of his child. Within the massive iron railing that enclosed this monument, seats were placed; and sitting in one of these, late in the afternoon after the day's business was over, you would find old Mr. Griffin, when the air was warm and the sky clear.—Choicest flowers bloomed around the monument.

'*She* loved flowers." This was his answer to a stranger, who, seeing him in the little enclosure one day, entered and stood by his side, saying, as the old man looked up:

'These flowers are very beautiful.'

'*She* loved flowers.'

'Your daughter?' responded the stranger.

'Yes. She was never without them.'

'You loved her very much,' said the stranger.

'Loved her!' said the old man. 'Love seems too common a word to express my feelings. Our language wants a new term.'

'Everybody loved her,' returned the stranger.

'Did you know her?' Mr. Griffin looked up at his companion curiously.

'I know those who both knew and loved her. A few times she has come in my way, and I felt her sphere like that of some blessed one.'

'O, sir, she was an angel on the earth.' The old man spoke with a tremor of enthusiasm.

'And is now an angel in heaven.'

'I believe it, sir. O yes—I believe that. If she is not with the angels, and herself an angel who shall hope to enter the kingdom of Heaven?'

'Which is the kingdom of love and use,' said the stranger.

'I don't know,' replied Griffin, a dull shadow falling on his face—'I am no theologian, and don't pretend to understand their phraseology. The talk of your pious people is generally Greek to me.'

'Did Katy love herself?' asked the stranger.

'She was the most unselfish being I ever knew,' promptly answered the father, with a flush of pride in his face.

'Always doing good, as she had opportunity.'

'Yes, always.'

'Do you think she comes to you often now that she has laid off her earthly vesture?'

'I am sure of it,' was answered.—'Though my bodily eyes may be too dull to see her, yet love tells me that she is near.'

'And she looks into your heart—knows what you feel and think—sees, by her more interior vision, away down into the secret places of your life.'

Old Griffin's countenance changed. It became more thoughtful and just a little troubled.

'In coming near to you now she sees past all outward things. No feeling, no purpose, no quality of mind is hidden,' continued the stranger. 'Have you thought of this?'

The old man's head drooped upon his breast. His eyes rested on the ground. He made no answer.

'Let me relate to you a little incident,' said the stranger. The old man raised his head. 'A poor, honest, hard working mechanic had a sick child, whom he loved very much. Your child was no dearer to you than his child was to him. This poor mechanic had other children, and it taxed all his efforts, and took all his earnings to buy them plain food and clothing. The sick child needed many things not in the father's power to give. She needed to be taken out into the pure air—to have change and cordials, and luxuries his slender purse might not afford.

I met your angel-minded daughter in the chamber of this sick child, one day. She had brought some delicacies to tempt her appetite, and a bunch of flowers to refresh her senses. 'On Saturday,' said the child, warmth coming to the wan face, 'father is going with me to the sea-shore. The doctor says it will do much good. Father will take me down, and leave me there for a week. I shall be so happy! I never saw the sea. How grand it must look!

My heart went with the child on her journey to the sea-shore. I knew that both body and mind would receive a healthy influence. I wish you could have seen the pleasure that shone in your Katy's face, as she saw the joy of this poor sick child. 'I'm so glad you are going,' she said, taking the little hand.

'When you come back, I will see you and you must tell me all about the grand old ocean.'

"Well, sir, Saturday came, but the sick child did not see the ocean, nor get health from its cool and stimulating breezes. Why? Let me tell you. Her father, as I have said, was a poor man, who toiled hard for his money. It so happened that he was doing work for a person who promised him pay as soon as the job was completed. He had to buy material with which to do the work, and for which he was to settle on receiving payment. The work amounted to a little over seventy dollars, and the cost of the material was thirty-five.—When the job was done, instead of receiving cash, as he had expected, the poor mechanic could only get a note of hand payable in four months. This would not have been a serious inconvenience, or loss, if the money could have been obtained thereon at legal interest; but there was no person known to the mechanic who would discount the note at any fair rate. The promise to the sick child was made in expectation of receiving this money when the work was done.

Well, sir, the poor mechanic brought this note of hand to you. It was for seventy dollars, bear in mind. Common interest for the four months it had to run would be about one dollar and a half, counting in the grace days; but you cut off twenty dollars. 'I'll give fifty or nothing, you said to the poor man. 'Ten chances to one but I lose by it in the end. In fact, I'd rather not have his paper.' And yet you were buying the same man's paper every day, and considered it safe.

Only fifteen dollars of profit was left to the poor man for two weeks of hard work. You took the rest. Of course, the sick, failing, longing child did not get the sea breezes. No—no. And she died a month later. I saw Katy standing with tear filled eyes, looking upon the pale corpse. Of course, she knew nothing of your part in the tragedy.—The grieving father would not wound her tender heart by even a hint at the miserable truth.

'But things are different, now,' continued the stranger. 'Katy's inner eyes are opened. She does not come to you in the outside world of veils, and shadowing curtains of flesh; but as soul comes to soul, spirit to spirit. If there is subterfuge in your mind, she sees it. If hard, grasping selfishness, that would take from a sick and dying child the very breath of life and coin it into gold—she sees that also. Can she love these? Nay. Can she love him who admits and cherishes them? Ah, sir, if you would have this heavenly-minded child near you, you must love what she loves. If you would go to her when you die, you must set your heart on higher and purer things than treasure that moth corrupts.'

The old man was stunned. He sat with his eyes cast down, still and statue-like. When he lifted his eyes, the stranger was not near. He had departed with noiseless steps.

Next day a poor man came to the usurer. He had a note of sixty dollars.

'How much shall I take?' said the usurer to himself, as he looked greedily at the signature. It was on his lip to offer the poor man forty-five dollars for the note. But a thought of Katy kept the sentence back. She seemed to be standing close beside him, observing all that he was thinking and doing.

'This is for work,' he said to the man speaking as he felt to the two auditors—one visible and the other invisible.

'Yes sir—it is for work.'

'All for labor?'

'No, sir—at least half for material.'

'Was there a good profit on the work?'

'No, sir. It hardly paid for day labor.'

'Ah, is that so?' the usurer sat in a thoughtful way, holding the little piece of paper in his hand. More palpably present seemed Katy. 'Is that so?' he repeated. 'Then the case is slightly altered. You can't afford much discount.'

'Every dollar taken from that note, said the poor man, 'is so much lost from my hard earnings—so much bread taken from my children.'

A brief struggle took place in the usurer's mind. Then he filed up a check for fifty-eight dollars and sixty-three cents.

'I've charged only common interest,' he said, as he gave the check.

'It is very kind in you, sir, very kind,' answered the poor man, with feeling.—'They said you'd take the hide off, but I knew it wasn't in the heart of one so full of riches as you are to rob a poor man's children. I'll put such a slander back into the teeth of any one who utters it again in my presence.' And the man went out.

'Was that right, Katy?' Almost aloud the old man said this, as if Katy were in bodily presence beside him. He felt the warmth of her approving smile—the sweetness of a new emotion, born of an act which had in it the germ of a higher and nobler life. Never before had he denied the lust of gain—never before conceded, except to his child, anything for another's good.

In all that day's business there was conflict. Greed of gold prompted to the usual exactions, but the ever-recurring thought of Katy, with the impression of her nearness, held him away from extortion, when the weak and needy came to him. On large commercial paper there was current "street rates" of discount, which, usurious, he had made without scruple. But when the artisan and the small manufacturer came, with their sober faces and small notes, the conscious presence of Katy restrained him. He dared not rob them as of old, lest the pure spirit he so loved should see it and depart from him.

And in the days that followed he could not go back to the old hard ways of grinding the needy whenever they were forced through necessity to seek his aid. Always the hand of Katy seemed on his hand, holding it back from cruel greed. Always she seemed close by his side, observing his acts and looking down into his heart. In time new thoughts stirred and new questions arose in his mind.—Glimpses of things higher than the mere sensual and corporeal were given to his unsealing eyes. He began to have a dim perception of the truth, that gold was not a satisfying element—that the more he gained the more he coveted.

One day, when the old passion for gain was strong upon him, he lost his usual sense of Katy's presence, and robbed a poor man, in pressing necessity, of twenty-eight dollars. Scarcely had the man, with a sad, discouraged face, gone out from his office, when he became distinctly conscious that Katy was by his side.—She had seen it all! This was the thought that flashed into his mind. Very still he sat, oppressed with a feeling of guilt and shame. He had done this mean and selfish thing. He had taken the poor man's hard earned profits, and added them to his bursting coffers. And angel Katy had seen it all!

Pain and repentance were in his heart. Not so much for the act as for the dreaded consequences. Would not Katy go away from him in sorrow, because he was base, sordid and cruel.

'I will end all this,' he said, in a passion of fear lest he should lose his child. 'Dear Katy, do not go away. It was wrong—all wrong. I didn't reflect. It was the old way, but I will not go in it any more.'

So he talked, almost crying, in a weak, quivering, half-childish manner, wringing his hands.

'I will send him the twenty-five dollars. He shall have it all back again.'

He went on talking aloud. And he opened his check book, filled up a check for the sum mentioned, and enclosing it in an envelope, wrote upon it the man's address.

'Here,' he said, with a deep sigh of relief. 'I've made restitution.'

And the old man felt easier in mind after that. Katy, as it seemed to him, drew closer. He almost felt her breath on his cheek—her light arms twining about his neck.

'Lay up treasure in heaven.'

Was that her voice? How palpable it struck on the sense of hearing, as if it had come by an inner way. The old man started half turning. What a flood of new and better thoughts came rushing into his mind.

'Gold perishes in the using, but good abides forever. Every good deed is a coin laid up in the treasury of heaven.'

Somewhere he had heard or read these sentences, and they had fixed themselves in memory. Now, the dust of years was swept off by some angel hand, and he saw them as distinctly as if they were but just recorded. So the work went on in old Griffin's mind—slowly, with small promise at the beginning, under many hindrances and obstructions. But after awhile a small channel for a new life-current was cut into the hard rock of nature and habit, and a healthy stream began to flow therein with a perceptible current. At last the usurer gave up his calling. He said, 'I have enough.' Then there was a pause. His life seemed to stand still. There was an aching void in his heart.—But, in a small silver thread, the new current flowed on, and there was a gradual deepening and widening of its channel.

Then his gold began to be a burden. He must use it in some way. He felt that impulse growing stronger and stronger. Katy's presence was still a palpable thing. He never lost the thought of her. What will she think?—How will it appear in her eyes? Will she love me better for this? So, ever to the lost but present one, he kept turning and turning; and this thought of her gradually led him, after ceasing in what was wrong, to the doing of good deeds.

Twenty years after Katy's death, the old man died. Many wet eyes saw him coffined, and many voices, burdened with feeling, were lifted in blessing on his name. The spirit of his departed child had led his feet heavenward, and we may have faith that, standing on the threshhold of the city of God, the pearly gate opened, and he passed to dwell in safety forever

GREAT FROM LITTLE. Did a holy life consist of one or two noble deeds—some signal specimens of doing or enduring or suffering—we might account for the failure, and reckon it small dishonor to turn back in such a conflict. But a holy life is made up of a multitude of small things. It is the little things of the hour, and not the great things of the age that fill up a life like that of Paul and John, like that of Rutherford, or Brainerd, or Martyn. Little words, not eloquent speeches or sermons; little deeds, not miracles, nor battles, nor great or mighty martyrdom, make up the true Christian life. The little constant sunbeam, not the lightning, the waters of Siloah, "that go softly" on their meek mission of refreshment, not "the waters of the river great and mighty," rushing down in torrent noise and force, are the true symbols of a holy life.

The avoidance of little evils, little sins, little inconsistencies, little weaknessess, little follies, little indiscretions, and imprudences, little foibles, little indulgencies of self and of the flesh, little acts of indolence or indecision, of slovenliness or cowardice, little equivocations or aberrations from high intergrity, little touches of shabbiness and meanness, little bits of covetousness and penuriousness, little exhibitions of worldliness and gayety, little indifferences to the feelings or wishes of others, little outbreaks of temper and crossness or selfishness or vanity; the avoidance of such little things as these goes far to make up at least the negative beauty of a holy life.

And then attention to the little duties of the day and hour, in public transactions, of private dealings, or family arrangements; to the little words and tones; little benevolences or forbearance, or tenderness; little self-denials and self-restraints, and self-forgetfulness; little plans of quiet kindness and thoughtful consideration for others; to punctuality, and method and true aim in the ordering of each day—these are the active developments of a holy life, the rich and divine mosaics of which it is composed. What makes your green hill so beautiful? Not the outstanding peak or stately elm, but the bright sward which clothes its slopes, composed of innumerable blades of slender grass. It is of small things that a great life is made up, and he who will acknowledge no life as great save that which is built up of great things, will find little in Bible characters to admire or copy.—*Bonar.*

The steamship America, from Southampton on the 11th inst., arrived at New York on Tuesday. She brings seven hundred passengers and remains at quarantine. The news is unimportant. No change in the relations of Austria and Prussia had taken place. Five-twenties experienced a decline, being quoted in London at 71 3-4 to 72 3-4.

HENRY McCAUSLAND.

36 years ago last August there died in one of the narrow and gloomy cells of the Kennebec Co. Jail in Augusta, a man whose noble mien and strange history attracted the attention and commanded the fees of nearly every man, woman and child, who visited that village, and had time to behold so singular an object and listen to his tragical narration. This was the venerable Henry McCausland. In that stone cell, 'solitary and alone,' he spent a life of *thirty six years*—(between the ages of 36 and 72)—awaiting, and all the time earnestly *demanding*, the sentence of death, for the crime of willful murder—a sentence which, though he was found unqualifiedly '*guilty*' in court, was never pronounced upon him! His person was one of the noblest specimens of the genius *home*—full six feet in height, well proportioned in body and limbs, straight, erect, with a kindly countenance, and a flowing beard of snowy whiteness, which, for all that, time, had felt only the friendly salutations of a huge horse-mane comb. Like the beard of the great Hebrew priest, it 'went down to the skirts of his garment.' It was not common or fashionable then, as it is now for his mordern imitators, to exhibit such barbarian, because unbarbered, visages;—and consequently his Jewish physiogomy was a terror to juveniles and the wonder of all.

The circumstances of his life-long imprisonment, without sentence, or execution of legal punishment, were singular, and will bear a narration even at the present day.

Henry McCausland was a mill-wright in Gardiner. He was a patriot of the Revolution, and served his country well in the war for Independence. During a violent religious excitement, produced by certain New Lights, he became a convert; and his impessions were so strong, that he thought he held direct spiritual communication with the Almighty, who required him, in order to insure His final favor, to make a *Burnt Offering* and a *Sacrifice*. On every other subject but that of religion, he was perfectly rational; but on this he was perfectly deluded, in fact, a monomaniac. For a time he resisted the heavenly calling; but the more he resisted, the clearer were his visions and the thicker came the texts of Scripture which urged him to 'obey God rather than man.' But what should be his Burnt Offering? and where should he find the victim for sacrifice? These were revealed to him on this wise: There was an English Episcopal Church in Gardiner, built by its legalized patron, *William Gardiner*, for whose name the town was called. This church, in the phraseology of the New Lights, was a child of the Mother of Harlots—the whore of Rome. It was a proud, scornful enemy of true religion and of its revivals. The edifice where Satan had his sanctuary must needs be put out of the way; that, therefore, was doomed for a burnt offering. Accordingly on the night of the 22d of August, 1793, he filled a child's shoe with live coals and repaired to the church, which he soon succeeded in burning to the ground. That same patron of the church had no wife, but a married woman who kept his house, and who, as McCausland believed, had given birth to three illegitimate children by the church patron, thereby committing the 'unpardonable sin,' against the three persons of the blessed Trinity—the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost. Evidently *she* was a proper victim for the Sacrifice. It happened upon a certain night in October, this woman, Mrs. Warren was called to watch with a sick sister up the Cobbossee stream. Thither he repaired at midnight by means of his canoe, entered the house and sick room without ceremony, and proceeded to the discharge of his pious duty. Mrs. Warren was partially reclining by the side of her sick sister, supporting her aching head upon her own bosom. McCausland had taken no weapon or instrument of death with him, knowing that if the Lord had called him to make the sacrifice, he would provide him with the means, and so, casting his eye over the head-board, he espied a newly sharpened butcher knife stuck to the beam; 'and teen, said he,' all I had to do was to take the knife down with one hand, while I seized her head with the other, and drew it sharply across her throat—aed she bled to death like a stuck calf!'—

He had now fulfilled his mission, and cheerfully surrendered himself to suffer the penalty of the law. This was a part of the programme which he coveted as much as the other performance. He wanted to 'suffer for righteousness' sake, and thus go to heaven as a reward for obeying the command of God. He was immediately arrested;—The Grand Jury found a bill of indictment against him of murder in the first degree, and he was brought before the full bench of the Supreme Court, and arraigned for trial. When the clerk read the indictment to him, and at its conclusion, required him to say whether he plead *guilty* or *not guilty* to the charge, with a clear voice and an honest face, he responded—'GUILTY! The Judges believing that the man was more of a monomaniac than a base murderer, did not wish to put in that plea, but desired that he should plead *not* guilty, in order that the Jury might bring in such a verdict as would authorize the Court to pronounce a sentence of perpetual confinement, rather than that of death, which as the law then was, could be obviated only by Executive pardon that would not be safe in his case.—And so the Chief Justice said to him, that he was not bound to plead *guilty* to the charge; *that* was a thing for the *Government* to *prove*; and he earnestly advised him to withdraw the plea he had made, and instead thereof, put in the plea of *Not Guilty*. 'What!' exclaimed the prisoner, McCausland, 'would the Honorable Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts advise me to *lie* to their Honors? I *did* kill the woman; I *meant* to kill her; I *am* guilty, and want to suffer the penalty!' What could the Court do? They could not feel it their duty to order him hung; and after consultation, directed the Sheriff to take the prisoner to the Jail whence he came and leave him there to *await his sentence*. And there he staid in that murderer's cell *awaiting sentence* from Oct. 20, 1794 to Aug. 22 1829, a period which after a year of confinement before trial wanted only two months of *thirty-six years*, when death released him from a prison that had so long been his solitary home, and from a world whose bright sun and green fields he had not seen for more than one third of a century.

As often as the Court sat during all that time, he never failed to send word to the Judges by his Jailor, respectfully requesting them to explain why they neglected their duty in his case, and demanding that they should pronounce the sentence due him:—but the Court could only renew at every session its instructions to the Sheriff to keep him where he was awaiting sentence.

He was an object of great curiosity. All the exercise he had was to pace the floor of his narrow cell, which he did at regular hours. He kept himself and his dungeon exceedingly clean. He washed and combed himself thrice per day, read his bible systematically, and by the use of other books and of newspapers which were given him, kept up with the passing history of the times. The narration which he gave to visitors, the prayers he offered to God, and the hymns which he so musically sung, were all well composed and well expressed. His health never failed him till the last month of his existence.

When visitors called to see him—and they were many—he would stand concealed under the front wall of his cell, beside the little grated window as they approached it to look in, and would not exhibit himself till a hand was thrust through with two cents in it, which he would receive as his customary fee, and then he would present his noble form with all its manly beauty and dignity. Stroking down his long white beard, after saluting his visitor, he would begin to relate the circumstances of the murder with all the soberness and pious air of an Old Testament Patriarch; then he would pray a fervent prayer, and close by singing a well chosen religious hymn. In the course of a year he thus collected quite large sums of money, which, with the pension he received for his Revolutionary services, he sent to his family, that was highly respectable, in Gardiner. They visited him often and kept him supplied with all the necessaries and luxuries of life that the Jailor was not authorized to provide for him.

During most of his confinement it was his good fortune to have in the person of his keeper, one of the most intelligent and kind hearted men that ever blest the society of Augusta—Hon. Pitt Dillingham. McCausland regarded him as his father and friend. On one occasion Mr. Dillingham ventured to offer to take him out of his cell and conduct him into the square in front of the jail that he might once more see the glorious sun, the arching sky, the green earth, and the dwelling places of man which lined the street. His reply was characteristic—'I cannot consent, sir, that you should thus transgress the laws on my account. Since I cannot go free, it is better I should stay where I am, for should I once more behold the beauties of the earth, I should only return less happy than I am now. No, sir, let me live and die in my cell.'

At another time, however, Mr. Dillingham *did* prevail upon him to pass the door of his dungeon and accompany him into his private parlor. As he entered the room, his eyes stared fearfully upon the rich furniture; and finding himself before the mirror, he beheld his whole person so altered since he saw it last in early manhood, that he sank with a fainting sensation into a chair, and begged his kind keeper to conduct him as speedily as possible into his cell again. Mr. Dillingham died in July 1829. It was a shock too severe for the aged prisoner to bear. It was a death blow to him. Therefore he sank rapidly into the arms of death and in a single month after, followed his kind keeper into the spirit world.—*Portland Press.*

Anniversary Days.

Again we are fallen among a cluster of anniversaries. To-day, five years, the flag was hauled mournfully down from Sumpter, and ANDERSON marched out of the ill-fated fort, "with colors flying and drums beating, bringing away company and private property, and saluting the flag with fifty guns." To-day, a twelvemonth since, the historic bunting went up again with shouts of exultation and with thanksgiving. On Monday last occurred the first anniversary of the greatest event of the war, the surrender of LEE's army at Appomattox Court-House.

Indeed, April is a month of patriotic anniversaries for America. In a single year alone, the ever-memorable 1865 it was crowded with glorious achievements. It opened promptly with the brilliant and decisive battle of Five Forks—one of the most creditable tactical operations of the Virginia campaign—with captures of guns, flags, 5,000 prisoners, and, above all, a position which turned the enemy's flank beyond recovery. On the second day, came the tremendous assault on Petersburgh and its defensive lines, the sanguinary conflict lasting for hours, and ending with the breaking of the enemy's belt of breastworks at every point, decicive victory, and fall of the citadel. Next morning, the 3d, Richmond was ours, and the Army of the Potomac plucked the fruit of four years' seeking. Then came the disorderly flight, the hot and exultant chase, the sharp, running battle of several days, the sanguinary shocks where, as at Paines' Cross Roads, Sailor's Creek and Deatonville, the angry enemy ever and anon stood a moment at bay. At length we come to Amelia Court-House and to the memorable surrender of the 9th of April. The month's glories, however, were not ended with Virginia. In Alabama, on the very day of the battle around Petersburg, WILSON, with his splendid cavalry legions, having ridden straight down from Tennessee in resistless course, swept upon Selma, and carried its strong entrenchments by assault, hopelessly dispersing the troops of FORREST and RODDY, who defended it. From Selma, the same spirited officer sent columns in every direction, completely overruning and reducing the States of Alabama and Georgia, and, before April ended, capturing Montgomery, Cahawba, West Point, Griffin, Columbus, Macon, and all other large places in that region. Hundreds of guns, thousands of prisoners, and millions of dollars worth of confederate stores and munitions were taken; aa immeasurable quantity of powder, caps, shells, magazines, furnaces, iron works, machinery, cotton, bridges, railroads, and rolling stock destroyed; and a series of wide and destructive swarths cut through the centre of the Confederacy.

What GRANT and WILSON were doing for Virginia and Alabama, in this eventful April, STONEMAN was doing for North Carolina. Leaving Knoxville, he burst, in a fortnight's cavalry march of five hundred miles, across the Blue Ridge and into Western North Carolina. He overran the whole region, capturing towns, garrisons, guns, trophies, supplies, ammunition bridges and railroad lines, and dispersing all opponents. Salisbury was carried in the battle of the 12th, and all its vast Confederate stores, depots, and supplies—quartermaster's commissary and ordnance—captured, with its works, its artillery and its garrison. Toward the middle of April, this great raid slackened. Meanwhile, a tremendous conflict, worthy to be mentioned with Petersburg, was going on around Mobile, which CANBY had been for weeks approaching, with forty thousand men, under A. J. SMITH, GRANGER, STEELE, ANDREWS, and other well-known commanders, aided by the Navy. Spanish Fort was completely invested on the 3d of April, and, five days later, after a determined siege and bombardment, it fell. Next day, the 9th, Fort Blakely was carried by assault, and Mobile, with men and material, fell into our hands.

With such magnificent conquests, we must not stop to record the numberless minor, auxiliary, and cooperative movements with which April was ended, the marchings and countermarchings of armies, the hundred lesser skirmishes, the grand rush and pressure which was made upon all parts of the Confederate structure, the moment it began to give way. The month, however, went out, with a final stroke of success, which, if anything were needed, set at rest all possibilities of continued rebellion. SHERMAN, on the 10th of April, marched his freshened and recuperated veterans—travel-stained heroes, not of the Mississippi Valley only, but of the Alleghany slope—from Goldsboro to Raleigh. The march was merely formal. The surrender of JOHNSTON at Greensboro followed that of LEE at Appomattox Court-House, and before its final terms were signed, TAYLOR had already officially proposed a like capitulation to CANBY, which, soon after, was concluded at Citronville, in Alabama.

So does April open the beginning and the substantial ending of the war, while each day of the thirty wears some garland of victory. But it is not wholly a joyous month. To-day, the anniversary of the fall of Sumter, is that also of the tragedy at Ford's Theatre—of that measureless calamity, the murder of the lamented LINCOLN. Shame for the cowardice and treason at Washington which compelled the former event; grief, and the consciousness of irreparable loss in the latter, tone our exultant memory of the bright chain of triumphs which distinguished April, 1865.

At this time, with everything so tranquil about us, the whole Union prosperous, and speeding again over an unruffled sea, when of late the ship seemed likely to part and founder, we can hardly appreciate our anxieties and excitement of a twelvemonth since. The war seems like a "tale that is told." So placid is the country, and so engrossed in fresh enterprise, that we have hardly a glance for the past, and soon our memory will be dim for the details of the great contest. We shall only recall in general that the Spring of 1865 opened with a terrific storm of war, "thundering all around the sky," with a torrent of leaden rain and iron hail—April showers, which brought forth so soon the May flowers of victory and perennial peace.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

Sources of Complacency.

For visible and gratifying evidence of the position among its fellows to which peace has restored this nation, we commend our readers to the varied intelligence respecting foreign affairs which we laid before them yesterday morning. In the first place we have the gallant Commodore Rodgers warning the Spanish fleet at Valparaiso that they must observe the laws of nations, and actually hauling in with a fleet headed by that formidable engine of war the Monadnock, between the Spaniards and the town, and plainly signifying that he is entirely ready to try conclusions with the Spanish iron clad flagship. The English squadron "is smaller in the number of vessels and also guns," so that for once we do not play the second fiddle to that customary performer. Then we have Mr. Seward discussing the Mexican question with M. Drouyn de L'Huys, with an evident sense that his feet are at last planted on solid ground, and bringing the French minister to a clear understanding that when the French troops withdraw it must be without any promises on the part of the United States to do more than observe their old policy,—which would be to witness calmly the overturning of Maximilian's throne by the Mexican people the moment his French ally turns his back. And finally we have Mr. Seward sending his compliments to the Austrian court, with the blandest of possible assurances that it will be a very serious matter indeed if Austrian recruits are sent over to assist the archduke in demonstrating that he is the idol and saviour of his people.

We must confess that for our national pride these simultaneous reports are among the most pleasing fruits which peace has brought thus far. It is peace and Union which has enabled our commander to give the law to the Spanish before Valparaiso, and which has made it possible for Mr. Seward to speak so plainly to France and Austria, and which has inclined one of those powers at least to listen to his words. We have no fondness for international bullying, but it is gratifying for once to feel that the judgment and not weakness of our government must be its rule for measuring its words to others, and that when it speaks others are likely to find it convenient to hear. The Monroe Doctrine has been a fruitful theme for bluster and vaporing, but there is a rational enjoyment to be had in seeing it at last laid down quietly but the firmness of conscious strength, and as a rule for action and not a theme for diplomatic or literary diversion. * * *—*Bost. Adv.*

Concrete Roads.

Mr. Joseph Mitchell, a Scotch engineer, has patened a method of making walks and roads which he deems superior to any now in use. It has been used, however, to some extent in this country, with considerable success so that no patent right could be held to cover the process here, however it may be in Great Britian. Some of Mr. Mitchell's observations are interesting. He finds that a cubic yard of broken stone, such as is ordinarily used for a macadamized road, when screened and beaten down in layers of six inches, is still of such open formation that it will contain eleven cubic feet of liquid matter. It will consequently yield to pressure, and affords a chance both for mud and dust. To remedy this defect the broken stone is set in an admixture of Roman or Poland cement. The mass then rapidly sets into a uniform and impervious mass, which will be wholly unaffected by heat or moisture.

Experimental trials have been made with this material in the busiest parts of London with good success. Dr. Piper of West Groton in a communication to the *Evening Post*, says he has made use of a similar preparation of broken stone and cement which has made excellent garden paths, now in use for over twenty years. It is certain that our present system of ro

The Rockland Gazette.

Friday, May 4, 1866.

Rates of Advertising.

One square, three insertions,	$1 00
One square, one week,	75
Less than one square, one week,	50
One column one year,	100 00
Half column, one year,	55 00
One third column, one year,	35 00
One quarter column, one year,	30 00
One column, six months,	55 00
Half column, six months,	35 00
One-third column, six months,	20 00

Special Notices.

One square, three weeks or less,	$2 00
Each additional week,	50

No advertisement received for less than 50 cents.
Editorial notices 10 cents per line, but no notice less than 50 cents.
Obituaries will be charged at 6 cents per line for every line in excess of three.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO., No. 37 PARK ROW, NEW YORK, and No. 6 STATE STREET, BOSTON, are our Agents for the *Rockland Gazette*, in those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our Lowest rates.

S. R. NILES, (successor to V. B. Palmer,) Newspaper Advertising Agent, No. 1 SCOLLAY'S BUILDING, COURT STREET, BOSTON, is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for this paper, at the rates required by us.

Our Next Governor.

"Who shall be our next Governor?" is a question which is now receiving much attention and is the subject of considerable discussion in the columns of our State papers. This discussion we regard as timely and profitable, for we think it well that the question may be thoroughly canvassed by the people before the State convention, so that they may send up delegates who shall not go simply to make up political combinations and consult party expediency, but to represent the wishes and intelligent convictions of the people. We do not think it the wisest course, that the Convention should have laid upon it the entire task of weighing the claims of the several candidates and deciding who will be most acceptable to, and most able to serve, the State; but rather that these matters should be discussed beforehand among the people, in order that they may be enabled to exercise an intelligent judgment with reference to the claims and merits of the several gentlemen who may be brought forward as candidates for the nomination, and to exercise their rightful prerogative in the matter of selecting and instructing their delegates, so far as may seem to them desirable.

A writer in the Bath *Times* speaks as follows with reference to the qualifications the candidate for the gubernatorial chair should possess:

"The first prompting of our hearts undoubtedly is to desire to carry out the views expressed in the Resolve passed by Congress, and subsequently set forth by the President as his, that in all appointments to office, the claims of those who nobly risked their lives for their country should stand pre-eminent. Were two candidates presented, equally qualified in all other respects, one of whom only had served in the field, the question would be decided in his favor by acclamation, without a dissenting voice.

For the office of Governor of a State in our Union, other qualities than service in the field, or even the most successful generalship, are imperatively required to sustain the institutions under which we live, and promote the best interests of the people.

First, he should be true to the great principles of liberty and progress which underlie our political and social fabric, not merely as tending thereto, but conspicuously prominent in that direction.—Second, he should possess a thorough knowledge of business, or in other words should be a practical business man. Third, he should be well acquainted with the operation of the State Government in all the various departments, particularly the financial.

If in addition to the above, we can find one whose cast of minds is liberal and expensive, whose liberality is not confined to words, but exhibits itself in deeds, shall we not obtain all we can reasonably expect? Can we obtain such a candidate? I leave the question for the present consideration of your readers.

It is perhaps a matter for congratulation, that pecuniary interest has small bearing on this question. The salary of our Governor remains as it was fixed forty-six years ago. Just starting then as a new State, all salaries were placed at a low figure, and the subsequent change in the value of money has reduced the salary of Governor so low as to be merely nominal. This state of things would deter a mere mercenary man from entering the field, or allowing his name to be used, and thus far its effect would be beneficent, but in another respect it is to be deprecated, as it limits our choice of candidates to those who possess the means of bearing the expense, for if it may be possible for a Governor, without ample means of his own, to live upon his salary in a manner consistent with the proper dignity of his position, would not his private affairs of necessity engross too large a share of his time and attention for the welfare of the State?"

These suggestions are good in the main, and we can commend them; but in order fully to endorse what is said of the importance of having a "practical business man" in the gubernatorial chair, we must give it, of course, a liberal interpretation. It is not personal experience in commercial and mercantile affairs, but a practical mind, quick insight and comprehensive ability which are essential; for a man may may be a physician, or a clergyman, and have quite as good qualifications for the gubernatorial chair, as if he were a merchant or a bank director. As to the pecuniary question, we agree in the importance of discountenancing all *mercenary* aspirations to the office, but we cannot agree that "ample means" should be considered as an indispensable, or even a necessary qualification in a candidate for the governorship. The people want the *best man*, without reference to the amount of his worldly possessions, and we do not believe they will countenance the idea that they must necessarily have a rich man for Governor.

Among the men who have been named to succeed Governor Cony, General Chamberlain, an able and a true man, was among the first mentioned for the honor. Gen. Chamberlain is not a politician, and we presume the growing feeling in favor of selecting him as the next Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth has been entirely voluntary and spontaneous. We gave last week a letter by Gen. Chamberlain, in which he expresses his views upon the political duties of the hour, and those views are in consonance with the great loyal heart of the State. We print in another column the strong endorsement which the Ellsworth *American* gives to Gen. Chamberlain's claims and qualifications as a candidate for the people's choice.

Among the other gentlemen who have been named as candidates are Hon. John J. Perry, of Oxford, Hon. Samuel E. Spring, of Portland, and Hon. W. A. P. Dillingham, of Waterville. We give elsewhere an article from the Portland *Daily Press*, in support of Mr. Perry's claims, and our columns are open to the discussion of the merits of any of these, or other gentlemen, who may be proposed as candidates for the people's choice.

City Council.

At the last meeting of the City Council the following petitions were disposed of:

Of Agent of School District No. 1, asking the use of the City Hall as a schoolroom. Granted.

Of the "Dashaway Club," to the Mayor and Aldermen, requesting that Mr. A. U. Penniman be appointed Liquor Agent. Laid on the table.

Of C. H. Knowlton, asking that the city will construct a sewer on Pleasant street, from Union street to and across Main street. Referred to Committee on Highways.

Of John Simmons, requesting the removal of the remains of certain deceased persons, from his lot in Jameson's Point cemetery. Referred to Committee on Burying Grounds.

Of Peter Thacher and others, asking for the building of a pine sidewalk on Park street, from Union street to Broadway. Referred to Committee on Highways.

The following Order passed both Boards:

Ordered, That the Superintending School Committee be instructed to make no change in the Readers now used in our public schools during the year 1856.

In Board of Aldermen, the papers from the Governor relative to pensioners, were referred to a Committee consisting of the Mayor and Aldermen Cobb and Hall.

In Convention of the City Council, the following elections were made:

School Agents—Charles Smith, Dist. No. 2; Edward Bartlett, Dist. No. 3; Stephen Frost, Dist. No. 7.

Superintending School Committee—Henry Paine.

Assistant Engineers of Fire Department—C. L. Allen, B. Knowlton, B. W. Sawyer, J. P. Wise, John Lindsey, Wm. P. Wood, Thomas Colson, Sidney M. Bird.

Surveyor of Lumber—John McAlister.

Fence Viewers—B. Litchfield, James Walsh, George S. Wiggin, F. Cobb.

Pound Keepers and Field Drivers—Archibald Morse, Lysander Fales, Josiah Cross.

GRAND DIVISION S. OF T.—The quarterly session of the Grand Division of Sons of Temperance was held in the pleasant and flourishing town of Saco, last week, commencing with a preliminary meeting on Tuesday afternoon, and continuing through Wednesday and part of Thursday. Though smaller than usual in the number of delegates, the session was pleasant and harmonious, and will doubtless prove effective in its influence upon the future progress of the Order and the cause.

The report of the G. W. P. was devoted to matters of practical importance to the workings of the Order, and contained a recommendation that efforts should be made at the approaching session of the National Division to secure the admission of ladies to full membership.—This recommendation was approved and the National Division requested to make the legislation necessary to this end. The report of the Grand Scribe shows that a large number of Divisions, heretofore in a feeble condition, have, during the past quarter revived, and are now doing good and efficient service. The whole number initiated during the quarter is 626. The whole number of members is not far from 5000, some hundreds more than last quarter. Sixteen Divisions reported a membership of over 100, an increase of four over last quarter. The G. S. remarks, "though the Order shows no great numerical increase, I feel that it is in a very much stronger condition, and wielding a much healthier influence than before for several quarters."

A memorial from the Grand Division of Tennessee, in regard to the exclusion of black men from the Order, was acted upon. The sense of the Grand Division was most earnest and decided, that the qualifications for membership extend to the entire brotherhood of man without distinction of color.

On Tuesday evening, there was a social meeting with the members and visitors of Saco Division, and on Wednesday evening there was a very interesting and effective public meeting, at the Town Hall. The hall will hold from 1000 to 1200 persons, we should judge, and it was packed to its utmost capacity, very many standing, and hundreds going away who could not get in. G. W. P., Z. Pope Vose presided and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Hawkes, of Saco, after which addresses were made by Rev. J. C. Snow, of Auburn, Mr. O. S. Beale, of Portland, Mr. John Kelley (President of the Dashaways), of Saco, Col. John S. Kimball, of Bangor, Rev. J. T. G. Nichols, of Saco, James M. Lincoln, Esq., of Bath, Mr. Wm. Rhodes of the Saco Dashaways, and Mr. M. L. Stevens of Portland. The addresses were interspersed with several pieces of temperance music by an excellent choir from Saco Division.

At this session the Board of Trustees of the Lecture and Tract Fund decided to issue a small monthly paper, devoted to the interests of the Order in the State, a copy of which will be sent gratuitously to every Division. The first number will be issued the first of June. Measures were also taken towards increasing the missionary work of the Order.

The delegates in attendance upon the session were most hospitably entertained by the members of the Order in Saco, and ample provision was made for three times the number who were present at the meetings.

THE CITY SCHOOLS.—The public schools in District No. 1 will commence on Monday next. We learn that Mr. R. E. Jones, a graduate of Waterville College and an experienced teacher, has been engaged as Principal of the High School, and he will be assisted by Miss Katie Fales. The teachers appointed to the other schools are as follows.

Primary.—Clara Allen, Oak Grove; Laura J. Rhoades, Pine Grove; Sarah Coburn, North Main Street; Maria Healey, Summer Street; Delora Pillsbury, City Hall; Celeste P. Snow, Crockett Point; Georgie Weeks, Portland Street; Emma Spear (Prin.), Grace Nichols (Asst.), Crescent Street.

Intermediate.—Mrs. Abbie Cochran, Oak Grove; Miss. A. R. Rhoades, North Main Street; Addie S. Osgood, Grace Street; Emmanette Kellar, Crockett Point; Helen S. Lawry, Portland Street.

Grammar.—Julia L Hills, Pine Grove; Lizzie Gray, Summer Street; Isabel M. Paine, Grace Street; Orrissa M. Brewster, Crescent Street.

A majority of the School Committee announce that a change will be made in the Readers which have been used in the schools for the past nine years, by taking out the "Sargent" and introducing the "Union" series. We understand that all the Committee were in favor of a change, but were not agreed upon the series to be introduced in case the change should be made, Messrs. Sprague and Germaine preferring the "Union" readers, and Mr. Paine the "Progressive" series. Mr. Paine is dissatisfied with the action of the majority of the Committee and opposes the introduction of the new books, stating that the books had been already ordered before he was aware that a decision had been made. We regret that the action of the Committee was not so taken as to secure the concurrence of all its members, as under such circumstances we should regard a change in our school Readers as highly judicious and desirable.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.—Rev. A. F. Gerrish of Bangor, will preach in the Free-will Baptist Church, next Sunday afternoon and evening.

Rev. A. R. Abbott, at the Universalist Church, will continue his Sunday evening discourses in exposition of controverted passages of scripture which he has been requested to explain. Subject of next Sunday evening's discourse—"The Sin against the Holy Ghost."

Another Candidate for the Republican Nomination.

To the Editor of the Portland Press:

Among the names frequently mentioned in connection with the Governor question, is that of Hon. John J. Perry, of Oxford. At the Republican State Convention held in Portland in 1862, with but small comparative effort on the part of his friends, Gen. Perry received nearly two hundred votes, largely leading all other candidates except Governor Coburn, who was nominated by only one majority. The next year, to bring in the Jameson Democrats, a Douglas Democrat, in the person of Hon. Samuel Cony, was nominated, and has occupied the Gubnatorial chair ever since. Now in all fairness the nominee should come from Western Maine and be taken from the "Old Guard." He has been three times elected to the House, two years a member of Senate; one year Clerk of the House, four years a member of the Executive Council.

In all these responsible positions he has "served his country" to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. When in Congress his published speeches were text books of the great Union party all over the country, in the great Presidential campaign of 1856 and 1860; and so well satisfied were the people with his public services that he could have been re-elected at the end of each of his terms had he not positively declined. During the two years he served in the Executive Council (in 1863 and 1864) he was chairman of the committee on military accounts presented against the State, and by applying to them his well known habits of rigid economy, saved to the State thousands of dollars.

We want a man for Governor who is a practical economist, and who has the honesty and courage to carry his ideas into effect. The question of finance will be for years to come the great question in the administration of our State Government. Gen. Perry's faithful and efficient services in the past, are the best guarantees of what he would do were he placed in the Executive chair. * * * * *

Gen. Perry is a gentleman of conceded ability, frank, generous and true as steel to his friends. Left entirirely to his own resources in early life, he toiled and labored with his own hands for an education, and by his industry, economy and perseverance, has acquired a competence.

His sympathies have always been with the people, and they in turn have expressed their confidence in him by giving him large majorities whenever he has been a candidate for their suffrage.

VOX POPULI.

Androscoggin, April 14, 1866.

Interesting Proceedings in Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1866.

The Post Office Appropriation bill was called up again in the Senate today, and a long debate ensued on Mr. Trumbull's proposed amendment prohibiting the payment of salaries to officers before confirmation by the Senate, except in cases of appointment to fill vacancies arising from death, resignation or expiration of term of office during the recess of the Senate. The debate took a wide range, involving the question of the right of the Executive to make removals except for incompetency or malfeasance.

Allusion was made by several senators to the fact that the first precedent sustaining this right was furnished by the casting vote of Vice-President John Adams, in 1789, and was owing more to the confidence felt by the Senate in the good judgment and honest purpose of Washington, than to belief in the constitutional authority of the President to make removals. Several senators indicated their willingness to vote for a bill which should prohibit the President from making removals for political causes. While upon this topic allusion was made by Senator Henderson to the recent speech of Senator Davis, advising the President to recognize the senators and representatives from the rebel States combined with the democratic members from the loyal States as the true Congress. Mr. Davis said the President derived his authority to do this from the clause of the Constitution requiring him to communicate with Congress, which involved the necessity of determining what Congress was. In the running debate upon Mr. Davis's remarks, it came out that the objectionable speech in question has not yet been printed in the Congressional Globe. Mr. Howard sent to the desk a copy of the remarks of Mr. Davis, as taken down by the official reporter of the Senate in order that they might go upon the record. The manuscript having been read, Mr. Davis declared, "That's my principle still. I maintain that it is the true principle of the Constitution." To which Mr. Howard replied, "I am sorry to hear the Senator say so. It is revolutionary, unconstitutional, treasonable." No action was taken on this matter, nor on the bill under consideration.

The River and Harbor Improvement bill occupied the House about two hours today. The bill passed without opposition or division. Its aggregate appropriations are about three and a half millions, those for New England being as follows: $43,098 44 for the preservation of the Provincetown Harbor; $105,101 05 for extending the breakwater at Portland Harbor; $27,672 20 for the extension and repair of the breakwater at Burlington, Vermont; and $8000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Thames River.

The House committee on banks and currency, this morning, agreed to report adversely on the memorial of certain State banks in Maine, asking a repeal or modification of the law imposing a ten per cent. tax on their circulation, which goes into effect on the 1st of July;

The President to-day, ordered pardons to be issued to forty-nine Texans, under the first exception of the Amnesty Proclamation, as having held civil offices under the so-callod confederate government; three from Georgia, ten from Louisiana and five from Alabama, under the thirteenth, or the $20,000 exception.

The nauseating and disgraceful personal controversy between Mr. Blaine and Mr. Conkling occupied the House for a couple of hours more today, and a select committee of five was then ordered to investigate the charges against General Fry and his bureau.—*Bost. Adv.*

Items: Home-Made and Stolen.

☞ The new revenue bill relieves savings banks of the tax on deposits invested in United States stocks, and on deposits under three hundred dollars.

☞ At a soirec the other evening a lady who outstripped all others in the *decollette* style of her dress, attracted the attention of an old gentleman, who remarked to his wife: "My dear, you are a bosom friend to Miss ——, pray lend her your shawl.

☞ A stranger looking for a restaurant on Washington street, the other day, was referred to a corset shop near by, by a wag who told him he could get something there "to *stay* his stomach."

☞ The Quakers, who once were so plenty in Portland as to render a day of fasting and prayer necessary to prevent their further increase, have now dwindled down to two families, who occasionally hold religious services in their meeting house on Oak street.

☞ Who ever wishes to get swindled will find a chance by giving patronage to the New York Gift Enterprise concerns.

BETWEEN TWO FIRES.—Skedaddlers, who so ignominiously left their country in her time of need, and went to the British Provinces to escape duty, are now called upon to pay a tax of three dollars to the crown and become liable to military duty if they do not, or to leave the country. Poor souls! they are roasted on both sides. Their cowardice led them to run away from home now their cowardice makes them run back. We hope they may have a good time.—*Machias Republican.*

☞ The new paper shirts are to be sold for twenty-five cents each.

☞ Among the officers recommended to be Brevet Major Generals in the Regular army is Gen. Howard. Gen. Ames is recommended to be Brevet Brigadier.

☞ There are fourteen stores with brick, stone and iron fronts in the process of erection on Water street, Augusta, and work is going on rapidly. Work will commence in a week or two on at least eleven more, all to be finished this season.

☞ A Philadelphia company exhibited last week a process by which a poplar tree, fresh from its native soil, is converted into clear white soft paper in the space of five hours.

☞ The keeper of a first-class boarding house in New York committed suicide last week because her rent was raised to $4000 a year. She jumped out of a fifth-story window and was instantly killed.

When some one was expatiating on the merits of the French language to Mr. Canning, he exclaimed:—"Why, what on earth, sir, can be expected of a language which has but one word for *liking* and *loving*, but puts a fine woman and a leg of mutton on a par: *Jaime Julie: Jaime un gigot!*"

☞ Mr. Blaine, who is ever watchful of the interests of his District and of the State, has procured the insertion of a provision in the River and Harbor bill directing the Secretary of War to cause surveys to be made of the Kennebec river above Gardiner, and the Penobscot river above Hampden, with a view to improving the navigation of those rivers by the general government. It is estimated that twenty-five thousand dollars to each river will materially improve their respective channels.

A recent issue of the Montana *Post* has the following: "On Monday morning the beams of the rising sun fell upon the stiffened corpse of Tommy Cocke, a thief, swinging in the morning breeze, with the fatal token of the vengeance of the Vigilantes around his neck, and bearing on a label the simple legend, 'Pickpocket.'"

☞ JOSH BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY. We are apt to hate them who won't take our advice and despise them who do.

☞ It is broadful easy to be a fool—a man can be one and not know it.

☞ Real happiness don't consist so much in what a man don't have as it does in what a man don't want.

☞ No body but a phool gits bit twice by the same dorg.

☞ Epitaffs are like circus bills—their is more in the bills than is ever performed.

☞ Lewiston and Auburn people have gone into oil to the extent of $150,000 to $200,000. They own sixteen oil wells in Canada—still going down.

☞ Major Jeremiah Fenno, of Bangor, Paymaster in the U. S. Army, has been boeveted Lieut. Col., for faithful and meritorious service during the late war.

It is not half the trouble to learn in youth that it is to be ignorant in old age.

The President asked the other day, "Am I not the Tribune of the people?" The Sandusky Register suggests that the "Herald" would be a much more appropriate title for him.

☞ The project of holding a great Methodist Convention in Boston, meets with favor in the denomination. The Convention will meet in Grace Church, Thursday, June 5th.

☞ Senkins, the cashier whose defalcation attracted so much attention in New York last summer, is said to be the most cheerful man in the Tombs. He spends his time in smoking and in reading Carlyle.

☞ The steamer City of Richmond, which made her first trip last week was received with guns, cheers and waving bunting at Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Southwest Harbor, (Mt. Desert,) Millbridge and Jonesport, where she made landings.

A man came into a printing office to beg a paper. "Because," he said, "we like to read the newspapers very much, but our neighbors are all too *stingy* to take one."

The owner of a large dog at Grand Rapids, Michigan, placed a one hundred dollar looking glass before the animal to worry him. The dog flew around, barking and growling. The owner was delighted, and cried "sick 'im!" The dog "sicked," and the mirror and the "other dog" disappeared at the same time. The bystanders discovered at this point "where the laugh came in."

☞ The Belfast Age says that 9000 bushel of potatoes were brought to that market on Wednesbay last and sold to shippers.

☞ A singular suicide occurred at Keokuk, Iowa, recently. Jacob Kock loaded a toy cannon with powder, and used a child's marble for a ball. He placed the muzzle in his mouth, and, with a match, touched the piece off. His brains were blown all over the room.

☞ A Western paper says it is a most surprising thing to see the fruit trees all over the country in profuse bloom when, two months ago, the wisest men among the fruit raisers declared that the frost had ruined everything.

☞ A Western editor says that the making of the earth "was a great and valuable enterprise."

☞ A. L. Gerrish writes to The Morning Star that a revival of religion is manifest in Veazie.

☞ A child in New Jefferson, Ia., was fatally poisoned a few days ago, by chewing pieces of an enamelled paper collar.

☞ The Portland Star estimates that from 12,000 to 15,000 lobsters are now daily bought to that city.

☞ The latest new hair dressing is the "O' Mahoney Pomade"—so called because it is a grand head-*scenter*.

☞ The barn of Mr. Andrew Huddleston it Lubec was badly shattered and his horse killed by lightning Tuesday morning last.

☞ A colored man is sitting on a jury in the Rhode Island Supreme Court—the first instance of the kind in that State.

☞ A spirited young lady who was about to marry a man whose purse was longer than his head, said she prefered his dollars to his sense.

☞ The Rev. J. Kelly, for the past 40 years priest of the parish of St. Peter's in Jersey City, was found dead in his bed on Saturday morning. Deceased was about seventy years of age.

☞ Wife (complaining): "I haven't more than a third of the bed." Husband (triumphantly): "That's all the law allowes you."

☞ Europe is now taking cotton of this country at the rate of $1,440,000 per day or more than $10,000,000 a week or upwards sf $520,900,000 annually.

☞ The latest invention is paper shirts, to be sold for 25 cents each.

☞ The Bangor *Whig* says: Not less than four hundred widows in that city are applicants for aid from the Bangor Fund Society. Bangor has a population of about sixteen thousand.

☞ Lord Norbury's joke on the attorney is savag. A shilling subscription having been set on foot to bury an attorney! Here's a guinea; go and buy twenty of them!"

☞ Accounts from various sections of the West respecting the grain crops are more generally favorable than a few days ago.

☞ Rev. A. G. Hemingway, of the second Baptist Church in St. George, writes Zion's Advocate that the revival which commenced in that town last December, is moving on with more interest than at any other time.

Johny, that smart little Philadelphia boy, was walking down Chestnut street with his father and seeing a strange sort of a machine at the door of a store, enquired of his father:

"What is that for?"

"I'm sure I don't known."

"I guess I do," said Johnny.

"Well, what do you think it is for?" asked his father.

"Why," said Master Johnny "I guess it's for *sale!*"

☞ By a law passed last winter, whoever kills a Mink, Sable, Otter, Fisher or Musk Rat, in this State, between June 1st and October 12th shall pay a fine of ten dollars and costs.

Sir Isaac Newton's nephew was a clergyman. When he had performed a marriage ceremony for a couple he always refused the fee, saying:—"Go your ways, poor wretches, I have done you mischief enough already."

Deer Isle is making history. There are five new cases for divorce from that Island on the new docket; and what is singular, and also bad for the fair record of a good name, all the parties in the male line of these tangled alliances, bear the name of George Washington.—*Ellsworth American.*

☞ Mr. Henry Bryant, who was recently drowned in the river at Bangor, was the son of the late Jos. Bryant, late Mayor of Bangor. Mr. Henry Bryant was for some years conductor of Hodgman & Co's. Express from Bangor to Boston, and subsequently proprietor of Bryant & Co's. Express.

An army chaplain relates the following funny story.—Seeing a dirty-faced, butternut urchin at the fence in in front of a house, the preacher stopped and said:

"Is your father at home?"

"No; he's gone to church."

"Is your mother in?"

"No; she'a gone, too."

"Then you are all by yourself?"

"No; Sam's in thar, hugging the nigger gal."

"That's bad!"

"Yes, it's bad, but it's the *best he can do!*"

☞ God, in his providence, works by chosen instruments. He gives to us that we may give to others. He gives us wisdom that we may instruct the ignorant; and he gives us wealth that we may assist the poor.

☞ The artificial propagation of fish is getting to be quite a business in Maine, and is likely to be carried oo still more extensively than now.

AMERICAN LIFE DROPS,—and Asthma has but a name.

Diseased Scalps are by Root's PESTACHINE, cured.

ANOTHER GLEAM OF LIGHT.

A firm faith is the best divinity;
A good life is the best philosophy;
A clear conscience is the best law;
Honesty is always the best policy;
Temperance is the best medicine;
Cleanliness is a cardinal virtue; and
LEATHE & GORE'S are the best SOAPS
For anybody to use to accomplish the object.

JUST THE WEATHER FOR YOUNG DUCKS, but vary bad for consumptives and people predisposed to pulmonary weaknesses. To all such the spring season is very trying, and great care should be taken to keep the body dry and warm, and all irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes allayed at once. The soothing properties of Coe's Cough Balsam render it the consumptives best friend, while all recent cuses very readily yield to its curative power. It is pleasant, safe, sure and cheap.

"Night-Blooming Cereus"—like the Bard sublime,
Not for a day, but for all coming time."

Phalon & Son, manufacturers, 517 Broadway, N. B. Sold everywhere.

Take care of your health and that of your children, and use no other Saleratus except Herrick Allen's Gold Medal Saleratus. It is acknowledged as being the only perfectly harmless article in the market; is peculiarly adapted to benefit weak stomachs and dyspeptic persons. Try one paper, and you will have no other. Use it instead of soda. It is much better. Grocers and druggists sell it. Depot 112 Liberty Street, New York.

The J. Monroe Taylor Gold Medal Soap has acquired pre-eminence over all other soaps in point of utility and economy, from the wash-tub to the printer's devil. It is without doubt the best soap made; it has many inferior imitations, but no rivals, and can be safely said to be ahead of all others.

BEADLE'S MONTHLY maintains its position as a magazine of entertaining reading suited for the leisure hour and the railway car. The story of the "Dead Letter" is continued.

HOURS AT HOME.—The May number, now before us, is the first number of the third volume which is commenced under very pleasant and encouraging auspices, as it is receiving what it so justly deserves, an increasing and remunerative patronage. The contents of this magazine will be found so pervaded by a "high moral tone," replete with such counsels, advice and sentiment, adapted to all classes and ages, as to make it preeminently *the* magazine for the family. Among the promises for this year are series of articles by Dr. Bushnell, Ik Marvel, Dr. Holland and H. T. Tuckerman, with the expectation of others. The present number contains many attractions which we have not space to enumerate. Subscription price $3.00, Single copies 15cts. It may be found at the bookstores.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for May is at hand, and opens with an excellent story, entitled "The Harmonists," followed by a poem by Whittier. The serials which have run through the past months are continued, as well as the "Passages from Hawthorne's Note Book," but the production which will principally direct attention to this number is "Mr. Hosea Biglow's Speech in March Meeting," which will be read with delight by nearly everybody. We think the admirers of Mr. Biglow will hardly perceive "a sort of fallin' off" in this production, and will hope it may not long be his "last." The *Atlantic* can be found at all the bookstores. Published by Ticknor & Fields, Boston, at $4.00 a year.

☞ We learn that Mr. Wm. O. Hewett, late of the firm of Hewett & Safford, and Mr. John F. Fogler, late with Mr. E. Barrett have, associated themselves in the dry goods business and will soon open a new and full stock, in the store formerly occupied by C. F. Kittredge, in Spear Block.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of G. A. Safford & Co. in this issue of our paper. The well known firm of Hewett & Safford has been dissolved, and Mr. Safford continues the business at the old stand. Give him a call.

UNION MOWER. In a recent number of the Maine Farmer appears a letter from Gov. Cony of this State, in which he says:

"The Union Mower that I purchased last July proved itself a first class machine. My men cut with it about eighty tons of hay, and it did not get out of order nor cost a cent for repairs that season, and when taken out of the field, was in as good condition as on the first day it was used. It is of easy draft, and I know of none better in use, and if I had occasion to purchase another should select the Union."

Farmers in Maine will do well to follow Gov. Cony's example. A word to the wise is sufficient.

SUICIDE.—On Friday of last week, Mr. Cyril Brown, of Searsmont, committed suicide, in the barn of Mr. Asa Calderwood, at Blackinton's Corner, in this city, by cutting his throat in a shocking manner, with a large jack-knife, while in a state of temporary insanity. Mr. Brown was about forty-two years of age, and was about to be married. He came to this city to do some shopping, and made his purchases, in company with his intended bride, on Friday forenoon, and afterwards went to the house of Mr. Calderwood, who was his relative. He was seen to go to the barn once or twice, we understand, being last observed about noon, until he was found by a boy some time in the afternoon, upon the scaffold in the barn with his throat cut. He was alive, and Dr. T. L. Estabrook was immediately sent for, by whom he was removed and carefully attended, but it was impossible to save his life, and the unfortunate man expired at about two o'clock the following morning.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.—Under this head a correspondent of the Ellsworth *American* writes as follows:

The voice of Western Maine mingles with the East, in declaring that General Chamberlain is pre-eminently the man for our next Governor. A gentleman of generous culture; deliberate and wise in council; patriotic in every impulse of his nature; familiar by study and intercourse with the history and wants of our State; jealous of our good name among the free commonwealth Republic, he would fill the high office of Chief Executive in all its amplitude.

His great learning, luminous and dignified eloquence, quick, acute and comprehensive judgment, mark the combination of high qualities which are demanded for the office of Governor of our young and growing State, in these critical political hours.

Maine has reared no costly monument to her heroic soldiery—no marble column tells the story of their daring or their suffering, or of our admiration of their devotion to duty and to country. Now our people have an opportunity to show their appreciation of those who went forth to the battle for God and national life, that *we might be secure in our homes, prosperous in our business.*

General Marshal leads the column in Minnesota—Stone in Iowa—Oglesby in Illinois—Miller in Indiana—Cox in Ohio—Barlow in New York—Geary in Pennsylvania—Burnside in Rhode Island—and Hawley in Connecticut—surely Maine will not be the first State to turn back upon her heroic sons, that *political combinations may be kept intact and pre-arrangements not disturbed.*

Chamberlain comes with no easily acquired fortune, subsided "Press" or partisan trumpeters to back him, but his friends present him with a patriotism as broad as the empire of reason—a capacity equal to any position, and with a devotion unsurpassed by any in the land. They believe in the gratitude and enlightened patriotism of this people, this great Union party of the State and are content to let them pass upon his claims.

The Reconstruction Scheme.

Special to the Boston Journal.

WASHINGTON, April 29, 1866.

The action of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction has been the general topic of conversation here to-day. The proposed amendment, which, if adopted, will constitute Article 14 of the Constitution of the United States, with the two bills giving the force of law to the new guaranties, were based on those adopted by the New York delegation, which I telegraphed the Boston *Journal* of Saturday morning. They were written by Hon. Roscoe Conkling, who represents the Utica district of New York, and who has availed himself of the amendments proposed by Mr. Sumner and other gentlemen.

To the staunch Republican majorities in Congress the result of the protracted deliberations of the joint committee is very acceptable. The first section of the proposed amendment enshrines the Civil Rights act in the Magna Charta, and forbids the enactment of any State law which shall abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States at the ballot box or elsewhere. The second section substantially invites the Southern States to enfranchise all their people, as the only way of regaining their power in Congress and in the Electoral College; and the fifth section gives Congress the power to enforce these provisions. So the great question of suffrage, which is regarded as the only security for the future, may be considered as settled.

The third section of the proposed amendment, temporarily disfranchising the voluntary authors and actors in the rebellion, is not more stringent than the existing statutes in Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee, under which those States have been held in the Union. Without such a constitutional provision the rebels will soon again have as complete control of the States which composed the Confederacy as they did when Jeff. Davis ruled at Richmond. Of course these red-handed men will not fancy being excluded from the ballot-boxes, even until 1870, but it is not probable that all of their wishes will be gratified.

The fourth section of the proposed amendment takes from Southern rebels and Northern Democrats the hope of forming a political organization to secure compensation for emancipated slaves or payment of the rebel war debt. In short, the proposed amendment, although somewhat cumbersome, meets the view of the majorities in the Senate and in the House, who are to adopt it as their "Congressional policy," and to stand up in its defense in opposition to the "President's policy," which would, if carried into effect, at once surrender the country into the hands of those who have recently sought its destruction, and have cost such a vast expenditure of blood and of treasure.

The two bills contain legislation demanded by the situation; and it is worthy of note that nearly every proposition laid down, or protection demanded, in the sections of the amendment, or in the bills, has received the approval of President Johnson. Indeed, some of the conditions are his own, as stated in repeated speeches and letters either before or since he became President. It is hardly possible that he will refuse his signature to these two bills, which but enact his own assertions; and the proposed constitutional amendment does not require executive action.

There will be, as might be expected, some opposition to these measures in Congress. Consciencious believers in the equality of races do not regard the first section of the amendment as clearly conferring universal suffrage, while some who are more conservative base their objections on the fact that, if universal suffrage is conferred, attempts will be made to modify the report, and it may be slightly modified; but there is every indication that it will be adopted, that the proposed amendments will be submitted to the States, and that the bills will have a place on the statute book.

KENNEBEC STEAMSHIP CO.—We would direct the attention of travelers along the line from Waidoboro', to Bath, to the advertisement of steamer Daniel Webster and the "Special Notice" of the company, as by this route they will have daylight and the facilities of Berry's daily mail line of coaches, which arrive in Bath at about noon, thus giving passengers time to avail themselves of the facilities enumerated in the Special Notice to which we refer.

THE KATAHDIN made her last trip from Boston in eleven and a half hours, which is excellent time. She is receiving a large patronage in passengers and freight thus early in the season, and we heard passengers remark upon the order and efficiency that characterized her management—a fact that gives the best evidence of the capability and popularity of her officers. The Katahdin now connects at Rockland with the steamer "City of Richmond," of the new line between Portland and Machias.

TREES, TREES. The advice of the canny auld Scotchman we would give to our citizens:—"Aye be stating in a tree, Jock, it'l be growing while you'r sleeping,"—and that they may the more readily, if disposed comply with the advice, we would call then, attention to the fine selection of choice fruit trees &c., advertized by Mr. Herbert in our issue today.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.

Advices from New Zeeland report that the natives are murdering all the Europeans they could capture.

THE WAR IN CHILI.

Bombardment of Valparaiso.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The steamer Costa Rica, from Aspinwall 23d ult., brings $1,378,000 in treasure, and 550 California passengers.

The Panama Star's correspondent, after comments on the barbarity of the bombardment of Valparaiso, which was defenceless, without a gun to reply or a vessel to stand by it, states from fifteen to twenty millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed, nearly all belonging to British, American and foreign merchants, including the commercial part of the town, custom house, government building, &c.

The correspondent gives the following particulars of the bombardment:

It is said that Nunez has received orders from Madrid to destroy, burn and desolate to the utmost in his power all the Chilian and Peruvian towns and property on the coast, and that in persuance of these orders it was, on the 27th of March, that he sent to the commandant of Valparaiso and notified foreign representatives that in four days he would bombard the city. The four days he allowed for the removal of the sick, &c. Against this every foreign representative protested in the most energetic manner. The British residents were promised protection and the interference of Admiral Denman and the English squadron. The American Commodore, Rodgers, promptly placed his squadron for cooperation against Spain, should the threatened bombardmeut be attempted, and the representative of France was equally ready to take the responsibility on his part of joining with the American and English to prevent the atrocity feared; but at last the English admiral drew back. He said he could not interfere except diplomatically, and British interest must look out for itself on shore.

Commodore Rodgers shrank from undertaking active resistance to the Spanish fleet when the British commander had receded from the position he had taken up. Earnestly and most urgently did the American charge-d'affaires, General Kilpatrick and Commodore Rodgers labor to save the town, but all in vain.

While this was going on, time was lost to neutrals and the day of bombardment came on, and neutrals had still their property in custom house and stores.

On the 31st, H. M. frigates Sutting and Leander, with the Devastation and storeship Nereus, left the bay to take safe anchorage outside. The American ships also had to get out of the way, and about 8 A. M., the enemy's vessels began to take up position over against the town. The Resolution was placed opposite the Central Railway station; the Villa d'Madrid and Blanca, 1200 yards from the Custom House; the Vencedora close in shore to destroy dwelling houses, and the Admiral's ship Numancia was retained outside signalling orders. At 9 A. M. the Blanca opened fire on the custom house to the cry of *Viva La Reina*. The others followed, each selecting some position from which to pour its share of destruction. For nearly three hours the fire was kept up without intermission. At 10:40 A. M. a shell from the Vencedora set fire to the Bantlis adjoining the Hotel *De La Union*, and the flames rapidly spread in three streets, but the Vencedora did not desist; her shot continued to rain upon that part of the town up to the last moment of the bombardment with terrible and fatal regularity. The Custom House took fire at 11:45 A. M., but there was no cessation of firing

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS.—Dodd's Nervine, which has been advertised for some time in our columns, is said to be a complete specific against restlessness and inability to sleep. If this is so, people who can't sleep soundly better give it a trial. For sale by druggists generally. 4w18

SETH E. BENSON,
APOTHECARY,
Corner Main and Park Streets
SPEAR BLOCK, ROCKLAND, MAINE.
January 14, 1865. 2tf

Stage and Railroad Notice.

SPRING Arrangement.

STAGES will leave ROCKLAND for BATH every morning—Sundays excepted—at 2 o'clock, A. M., and on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays at 6½ o'clock, A. M. The 2 o'clock Stage will connect with the cars leaving BATH at 12 o'clock, A. M., for PORTLAND and BOSTON, and also connect with the DAMARISCOTTA and GARDINER STAGE.

RETURNING—Will leave BATH for WISCASSET, DAMARISCOTTA, WALDOBORO', WARREN, THOMASTON and ROCKLAND, daily at 3 P. M., or on the arrival of the train from PORTLAND and BOSTON, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M.

J. T. BERRY, & CO., PROPRIETORS.
Rockland, Dec. 26, 1865. 38tf

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.,

IMPORTERS
AND
Commission Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will buy, sell and attend to shipping of produce and Merchandise of all kinds.

REFER TO George Stetson, Esq., Pres't. 1st National Bank, Bangor; Messrs. Fogg & Bridges, Bangor; J. H. Beale, Esq., Pres't. 2d National Bank, Boston; Messrs. Charles Smith & Co., Boston; R. H. Lawry, Esq., Pres't. National Bank of the Republic, New York.
Dec. 7, 1865. 6m51*

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing

JOHN B. OGDEN,
1y8 No. 13 Chambers St., New York.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat,

REQUIRES IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND SHOULD BE CHECKED. IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Affection, or an Incurable Lung Disease

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

Brown's Bronchial Troches

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases.

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS

will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world, and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

OBTAIN only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered.

Sold everywhere in the United States, and in Foreign Countries, at 35 cents per box. 6m

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay of Manhood, &c., supplying at the same time THE MEANS OF SELF-CURE. By one who has cured himself after undergoing considerable quack ery. By enclosing a postpaid addressed envelope, single copies, free of charge, may be had of the author.

NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Brooklyn, Kings Co., N. Y. 1y8

THE GREAT WORM REMEDY.

If a Worm Remedy is needed, for children or adults, don't fail to get a bottle of DR. E. G. GOULD'S

"PIN-WORM SYRUP."

This Syrup will afford relief in twenty-four hours. It never fails; and when taken according to directions, will expel these irritating and health destroying pests entirely from the system.

Sold by C. P. FESSENDEN, F. G. COOK and SETH E. BENSON.

At wholesale, in Boston, by G. C. Goodwin & Co., and all large dealers. 3w13

"Buy Me and I'll do you Good."

DR. LANGLEY'S

ROOT AND HERB BITTERS.

This medicine is without the possibility of a doubt, the very best remedy known for the following and all kindred diseases: *Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Piles, Headache, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Dizziness, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Languor, Laziness, Debility, Jaundice, Flatulency, Foul Stomach, &c.*

By the timely use of this medicine, the blood is purified. The appetite is restored. The system is strengthened. The liver is invigorated. The breath is sweetened. The complexion is beautified. And the general health is

RESTORED.

The best Roots, Herbs and Barks enter into the composition of this remedy, making it a simple and safe, as well as an unfailing cure for all diseases of the blood.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., Boston. For sale by all Druggists.
March 1, 1866. 4m11

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
Wheaton's Ointment
Will Cure the Itch in 48 Hours.

Also cures SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, CHILBLAINS, and all ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.—Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States.
Oct. 25, 1865. 1y45

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. All others will please address their obedient servant,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
1y8 331 Broadway, New York.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, April 27th, by Rev. A. R. Abbott, Mr. James L. Smith, of Rockland, and Miss Abby Gilbert, of Isle au Haut.

In Northport, April 22d, by Rev. Theodore Scott, Mr. Willard Thompson, of Bangor, to Miss Almira Tinney, of Northport.

In Cushing, Feb. 4, by A. S. Fales, Esq., Mr. Ezekiel Thompson, and Miss Arzella Cook, both of Friendship.

In Cushing, April 29th, by A. S. Fales, Esq., Mr. Edward F. Geyer, of Friendship, and Miss Laura A. Hurd, of Waldoboro'.

DEATHS.

In this city, April 29th, Allen, son of Joseph and Matilda E. Kelley, aged 1 year, 6 months and 26 days.

In Portland, April 27th, Joseph H. Hassen, aged 13 years and 6 months, son of Samuel and Harriet B. Hassen, of this city.

At Br. Aufoux, Small Pox Hospital, New Orleans, April 11th, the tenth day after being admitted, Cephas J. Brown, seaman, of this city, aged 26 years.

In Belfast, April 29th, of dropsy, Mrs. Mary A. Butler, aged 67 years.

In Northport, April 9th, very suddenly, Eben G. Burkmar, aged 71 years and 7 months.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF ROCKLAND.

Arrived.

April 26th, schs Mary Langdon, Hix, Boston; Leontine, Pratt, N York for Bangor; Willie Nee, Nash, Portsmouth; W C Hall, Hix, N York. 27th, schs Empress, Kennedy, N York; Victory, Stover, Bluehill; Mary Brewer, Pease, Bangor; Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, Gardiner; Oregon, Gott, N York for Bangor; T Hix, Hall, N York for Bangor; O Avery, Wilson, N York; Hardscrabble, Jones, ——. 28th, sch Concord, Kennedy, Portsmouth. 29th, sch F A Baker, Coleman, Dover, NH. 30th, schs Red Jacket, Averill, Noank, Ct; Union, Averill, ——.

Sailed.

April 26th, schs Solon, Post, Boston; Sea Serpent, Calderwood, Boston; J E Gamage, Wood, ——; Nautilus, Pillsbury, Richmond; Equal, Kelloch, Boston; Leontine, Pratt, Bangor. 28th, schs Mary Brewer, Pease, Baltimore; Oregon, Gott, Bangor; Wave, Rhoades, Bangor; James R, Miller, Gardiner; Victory, Stover, Bluehill; Trader, Clark, Boston. 29th, schs W C Hall, Hix, N York; Minnie Cobb, Ingraham, Norwich; R S Hodgdon, Babb, N York. 30th, sch Pallas, Oxton, N York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

BOSTON—Ar April 28th, brig Ben Carver, of Searsport, Carver, Matanzas April 6th; sch Francis Coffin, of Addison, Me, Wass, Matanzas April 16th.

Ar 30th, brig Hattie, of Bangor, Gilkey, Sierra Morena via Cardenas April 18th.

HOLMES' HOLE—Ar April 29th, schs Nautilus, Pillsbury, Rockland for Richmond; Leader, Allen, and Mount Hope, Farnham, Rockland for N York; Mary Brewer, Pease, Bangor for Washington, DC; Sedona, Simmons, Rockport for Richmond, Eliza Neal, Weaver, Boston for Philadelphia; Diadem, Macomber, Portland for New York; Gov Arnold, Berry, Milbridge for N York; Susan Taylor, Loud, Calais for N York; Mineola, Holt, Calais for Mystic; Franklin, Conary, Machias for New York.

Sld 30th, schs John Shay, Ariosto, Mary Fletcher, Hiawatha, Oliver Cromwell, Franklin, Eliza Neal, Rhodelia Blew, and Agenoria.

PORT ROYAL, SC—Ar April 12th, brig Mary Cobb, Duncan, N York, and sld 21st for Wilmington, NC.

NEW YORK—Ar 30th, schs Maria Louisa, Robinson, Rockland; Catherine Wilcox, McFadden, Lubec.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Passed Deal April 14th, Suliote, Soule, from Callao for Hamburg.

Ar at St John, NB, April 20th, sch Matthew King, Baxter, Thomaston.

At Callao 13th ult, ships Edward O'Brien, for Cowes; W H Prescott, Bachelder, from Rio Janeiro for Chinchas.

SPOKEN.

April 10th, lat 48 50, lon 11 W, ship Amelia, from Liverpool for Charleston.

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife having left my bed and board, without provocation, this is to forbid all persons from harboring or trusting her or the children on my account, as I shall pay no debts of their contracting after this date. PHINEAS GINN.
Vinalhaven, May 2, 1866. 3w20*

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber, in consequence of ill health, will dispose of his very desirable property, consisting of a farm of 17 acres, under good cultivation, well divided into mowage, tillage and woodland, together with a stave and shingle mill, situated on a stream with an abundance of water, and a sufficiency of lumber in the vicinity to supply the same for years. The same is situated in South Waldoboro', on the main road. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises. J. L. STUDLEY.
So. Waldoboro', April 30, 1866. 6w20*

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in Rockland under the firm name of HEWETT & SAFFORD, has been dissolved, by mutual consent. G. A. SAFFORD will continue the business at the old stand, and settle up the business of the firm.

WM. Q. HEWETT,
G. A. SAFFORD.
Rockland, May 1, 1866. 4w20

Excelsior Burning Oil.

FOR sale at
1m20 G. A. SAFFORD & CO'S.

CAMDEN Crackers and Extra Pilot Bread constantly on hand at wholesale and retail, at
1m20 G. A. SAFFORD & CO'S.

Choice Teas.

CHOICE lot of Teas, just received at
1m20 G. A. SAFFORD & CO'S.

Sugars.

LARGE lot of Sugars of all grades, just received at
1m20 G. A. SAFFORD & CO'S.

Molasses.

NEW Molasses of different grades, at reduced prices, at
1m20 G. A. SAFFORD & CO'S.

A GOOD assortment of Wooden Ware can be found at
1m20 G. A. SAFFORD & CO'S.

HERDS GRASS,
CLOVER,
AND RED TOP SEED,
1m20 At G. A. SAFFORD & CO'S.

GARDEN SEEDS, in quantities to suit customers at
1m20 G. A. SAFFORD & CO'S.

G. A. SAFFORD & CO.,
(Successors to Hewet & Safford.)
—JOBBERS AND RETAIL DEALERS IN—
Flour, Corn, Meal, Fish,
Pork, Lard, Cheese,
WEST INDIA GOODS, PAINTS, OILS, &c., &c.

Also Agents for E. C. MOODY'S Camden Water Bakery.

MAIN STREET, ROCKLAND.

Thankful to our friends and the public for the large patronage always received by the late firm, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same.
G. A. SAFFORD & CO.
Rockland, May 4, 1866. 2m20

TREES! TREES
For Sale.

1500 Apple Trees. of various sizes and varities;
500 Standard and Dwarf Pear Trees, of the choicest varieties;
300 Plum Trees. of the choicest varieties;
100 Crab Apple Trees, of the choicest varieties;
100 Horse Chestnut Trees;
50 Crevelline Grape Vines, free from mildew, and that ripens three weeks earlier than the Concord;
50 Delaware Grape Vines. Rose Bushes, and a large variety of **POT PLANTS.**

☞ The above will be offered at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, at the

Berry Block, Lime Rock Street,
near the EXPRESS OFFICE
Wm. M. HERBERT.
Rockland, May 3, 1866. 2w20

Sanitary!!!

WHITEWASH your cellars, outbuildings and fences. WHITEWASH BRUSHES for sale at
20tf No. 8 Kimball Block. J. P. WISE.

Drain Pipe.

FOR cellar and land drainage, all sizes, at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
20tf No. 8 Kimball Block. J. P. WISE.

Sheep Wash.

PURE EXTRACT OF TOBACCO—a destroyer of ticks and all vermin on sheep and other animals. The best preparation for destroying insects on vegetation. For sale by J. P. WISE,
20tf No. 8 Kimball Block.

Bird Cages,

FOUNTAINS, baths, nests and seeds, at
No. 8 Kimball Block.
20tf J. P. WISE.

KENNEBEC
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Fast and favorite Steamer DANIEL WEBSTER,

CAPT. ROIX,

Will until further notice run as follows: Leave Depot Wharf, for Boston, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

Returning, leave Lincoln's Wharf, Boston, for Bath TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6 P. M. The Webster has been thoroughly overhauled and newly furnished in elegant manner, and is now unsurpassed in style, speed or comfort, by any other Steamer in the Eastern waters.

The company will have another first class Steamer ready the first of May, when the DAILY LINE will be fully established with Rail Road, Steamer and Stage connections.

W. H. MCLELLAN, *Agent.*
Bath, April 12, 1866. 4w20

Kennebec Steamship Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO EASTERN PASSENGERS.

Passengers from the East for Boston will please notice that the Steamers of this Company do not go above Bath, but are at their Wharf all day, thus giving an opportunity to select State Rooms and Berths. They can also go from the Stages right on board the Boats, avoiding the waiting on the wharf for boats to arrive from up river. Passengers arriving from Boston for the East, not wishing to go by morning Stage can remain on board with their baggage until afternoon if they choose.

W. H. MCLELLAN, *Agent.*
Bath, April 26, 1866. 4w20

More About Seed Beans

THE best Bean is the California Kidney. The most Prolific is the California Cranberry. Both of which are for sale by

R. M. PILLSBURY,
Main, opposite head of Winter St.
Rockland, April 16th, 1866. 19tf

Garden and Field Seeds.

EARLY Daniel O'Rourke; Tom Thumb; Champion of England; Napoleon; and many other kinds of Peas. London; Horticultural; Red Cranberry; Indian Chief; Scarlet Runners; Early Six Weeks; China and other pole and bush Beans. Premium Yellow Corn. Tucarora, early and late; Sweet Corn. Also a general assortment of all kinds of small Seeds, which are warranted to be fresh and of the first quality. Sold by weight and measure, at the Agricultural and Seed Store.

J. P. WISE,
19tf Nos. 7 and 8 Kimball Block.

Prison Hand Wagons.

AT 7 and 8 Kimball Block.
J. P. WISE.
Rockland, April 26th. 1866. 19tf

Farmers and Gardeners, Attention!

SHOVELS, Spades, Manure and Spading Forks, Steel Hoes, Potato Hoes, Garden Trowels, &c., &c., at the Agricultural and Seed Store,

J. P. WISE,
19tf Nos. 7 and 8 Kimball Block.

Notice.

THE Superintending School Committee of the city of Rockland will be in session at the High School room on Friday, the 4th of May, from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M., for the purpose of examining candidates proposing to teach in said city.

A SPRAGUE, } Superintending
C. N. GERMAINE, } School Com.
Rockland, April 26th, 1866. 19tf

Cheap as the Cheapest.

I HAVE now ready, the SPRING STYLES of Gentlemens

SILK AND CASS HATS.

MY STOCK OF

Soft Hats is Complete.

THE BRIGHTON HAT,
ELSU HAT,
DASHER HAT,
DRIVING HAT,
and "HOW'S THAT HAT."

a very large assortment of Gent's Youths' and Boys CAPS.

THIN HATS,

MANILLA, LEGHORN, STRAW, & PALM LEAF.

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

Trunks, Valises & Traveling Bags

AND UMBRELLAS.

All will be sold as CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

J. W. HARRINGTON,
14 UNION BLOCK, THOMASTON.
Thomaston, April 25, 1866. 3w19

They Have Declined.

TO realize that prices have declined, call on

TOLMAN & EELLS,
Corner of Main and Lime Rock Streets.
April 25, 1866. 19tf

Powder, Powder.

HAVING been appointed Agents for HODGMAN & MCCALLUM'S BLASTING and SPORTING POWDER, we are prepared to furnish customers in quantities to suit. We also guarantee the quality to be equal to any manufactured in New England. Purchasers please call before purchasing elsewhere.

All orders promptly attended to. JOHN BIRD & CO., Agents.
Rockland, April 27, 1866. 19tf

ITS EFFECT IS
MIRACULOUS.

The old, the young, the middle aged unite to praise

HALL'S
VEGETABLE SICILIAN
HAIR RENEWER.

It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the *vegetable kingdom.*

We have such confidence in its merits, and are so sure it will do all we claim for it, that we offer

$1,000 Reward

If the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER does not give satisfaction in all cases when used in strict accordance with our instructions.

HALL'S
Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer

has proved itself to be the most perfect preparation for the Hair ever offered to the public.

It is a vegetable compound, and contains no injurious properties whatever.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the Roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

It will keep the Hair from falling out.

It cleanses the Scalp, and makes the Hair SOFT, LUSTROUS, AND SILKEN

IT IS A SPLENDID HAIR-DRESSING!

No person, old or young should fail to use it. *It is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL AUTHORITY.*

☞ Ask for HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, and take no other.

The Proprietors offer the SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER to the public, entirely confident that it will bring back the hair to its original color, promote its growth, and in nearly all cases where it has fallen off will restore it unless the person is very aged.

R. P. HALL & CO. Proprietors,
Nashua, N. H.

☞ Sold by all Druggists.

Spring and Summer
GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

L. & J. KAUFMAN'S,

A splendid assortment, consisting of all kinds of

DRESS GOODS

CLOAKINGS,

SHAWLS,

BALMORALS AND SKIRTS.

A large assortment of all kings of

COTTON GOODS.

TABLE LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

CLOTHS,

A fine assortment for

For Men and Boys' Wear.

EXTREMELY LOW THIS SPRING.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

And all kinds of

Fancy Goods,

in large varieties.

We would be happy to see all our old friends and the public generally, and we are ready now to give you all great bargains.

L. & J. KAUFMAN.
Rockland, April 25, 1866. 19tf

J. E. SHERMAN,
House & Ship Painter,

AND DEALER IN

Paints, Oil, Glass and Putty,
Doors, Sash and Blinds,

AND GLAZED WINDOWS.

Blinds furnished painted and hung to order, at the lowest figures at the

NEW BLOCK,

OPPOSITE COBB, WIGHT & CASE'S STORE,

Main Street, Rockland.
April 25, 1866. 3m19

INSIDE LINE.
Three Trips a Week.

The favorite, fast and excellent sea-going Steamer LADY LANG,

Capt. F. A. PRINCE,

Leaves Portland for Bangor every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings, at 10 o'clock, P. M.

Returning, leaves Bangor for Portland every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY mornings, at 5 o'clock, A. M., touching at the usual landings on the river, both ways.

Passengers ticketed through to Boston by Railroad, or Steamer from Portland.

WALTER TOLMAN, *Agent.*
Office, Corner Maine & Lime Rock Sts.
Rockland, Apr. 25, 1866. 19tf

New Steamboat Route.

PORTLAND AND MACHIAS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

TWO TRIPS PER WEEK.

On and after April 24th, the new, substantial, and swift going steamer "CITY OF RICHMOND," Capt. Charles Deering, will leave Franklin wharf, PORTLAND, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 10½ o'clock for Rockland, (arriving about 4 o'clock Wednesday and Saturday mornings,) Castine, Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Mount Desert, Millbridge, Jonesport and Machiasport. Returning, will leave Machiasport for Portland every MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, touching at the above named landings, arriving at Rockland at about 5 o'clock, P. M.

This Steamer is 800 tons measurement, has large and well ventilated State Rooms and new furniture, beds and bedding, and is in all respects elegantly fitted up for passengers. Also large freight room.

Passengers ticketed through on the Boston and Maine and Eastern Railroads, at the depots in Boston, Salem, Lynn and Lawrence.

Passengers by the 3 o'clock train from Boston, on their arrival at Portland, will be taken from the depot to the boat with their baggage, free from charge.

The Steamer "KATAHDIN" leaving Boston Tuesday and Friday afternoons, will connect with Steamer "CITY OF RICHMOND" at Rockland.

J. P. WISE, Agent,
Office No. 7 Kimball Block.
Rockland, April 27, 1866. 19tf

W. H. PRIEST,
Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

Ready-Made Clothing,

WILSON & WHITE'S BLOCK, ROCKLAND, ME.,

WOULD inform the public that he has just received a large lot of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which he will make into garments at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

N. B. All kinds of Cutting done to be made out of the Shop. Satisfaction given or no charge.

W. H. PRIEST.
April 25, 1866. 6w19

A LARGE LOT OF

PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES,

For Men and Boy's Wear, at
SHAW'S, Pillsbury Block.
April 27, 1866. 19tf

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SCOTCH GINGHAMS,

SELLING LOW, at
SHAW'S, Pillsbury Block.
April 27, 1866. 16tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

DUNLAP'S, Johnson, Robbins & Co.'s, Comstock, Ferre, & Co.'s, and Shaker seeds, fresh in papers and per oz. or lb.; also seed Beans, Peas, Corn and Potatoes, for sale at lowest market prices by

C. M. TIBBETTS.
Corner of Main and Oak Streets.
April 25, 1866. 4w19

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, her farm, containing about ten acres, with the buildings thereon, at low price for cash. The House on the same, is a one story building in good condition, with Barn and out buildings. For further particulars appply at the premises on Pleasant St.

SUSAN HAMMON.
Rockland, April 26, 1866. 3w

Wooden Ware and Baskets

OF all kinds at the Agricultural and Seed Store,
19tf J. P. WISE.
Nos. 7 and 8 Kimball Block.
Rockland, April 27, 1866.

House, Land,
And Wharf for Sale.
Wednesday, May 2nd.

THE subscriber will sell at AUCTION, on Wednesday, May 2d, the following described property:

The House and other buildings which he now owns and occupies in Rockland, with the land upon which they set. The whole lot connected with the buildings contains 20 acre. He will sell at auction ten acres most convenient to the buildings, with the right of the purchaser to buy the remaining ten acres at such a price as he will make known at the time of the sale.

He will also sell the wharf at the North End owned by him

The sale will commence at the above mentioned wharf at 1 o'clock, P. M. House and land to be sold immediately after, on the premises. Terms made known at time and place of sale.

CHARLES CROCKETT,
JOHN F. CABLES, Auctioneer.
Rockland, April 25, 1866. 1w19

Wholesale and Retail.

TOLMAN & EELS,

Corner of Main and Lime Rock Streets,

DEALERS IN

Flour, Corn, Meal,

Fine Feed, Pork, Lard, Tea,

Sugar, Molasses,

and a choice assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

OF ALL KINDS.

40 Boxes Navy and Cavendish Tobacco.

15000 Choice Cigars of various brands.

75 Boxes Confectionery.

150 Boxes Chase & Co.'s Lozenges.

WRAPPING PAPER, all sizes, BROOMS, MATCHES, &c., at Wholesale and retail,

All bought at the lowest market rates.

Goods of all kinds,

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Rockland, April 25, 1866. 19tf

S. K. MACOMBER,

WATCH-MAKER and JEWELER,

AND DEALER IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry,

SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE.

Also a good assortment of

Fancy Goods.

All work promptly and thoroughly executed and warranted.

No. 1 Thorndike Block, Rockland, Me.
April 25, 1866. 19tf

Spring & Summer
STYLES
For 1866.

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

T. A. WENTWORTH

HAS just returned from Boston with a very large Stock of

New and Fashionable Goods,

Consisting in part of

GENT'S SILK HATS,
GENT'S BL'K and DRAB KERSEY HATS,
"HOW'S THAT?" HATS,
"HOW'S THIS?" HATS,
ENGLISH HATS,
DRIVING HATS,
MORTON HATS,
BRIGHTON HATS,
SARATOGA HATS,
RESORTE HATS,
OUNCE HATS,
KOMPTON VENTILATED HATS,
DICTATOR HATS,
FAUST HATS,
SHERIDAN HATS,
OTTER HATS,
CHESTER HATS,
STITCHED HATS,
RUSHER HATS,
DASHER HATS—in all the various colors and shades.
Gent's and Boys' Cloth and Silk, Caps, in all the New Styles.

Children's Hats and Caps

in great variety.

C. O. D.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Gent's Calf Sewed and Pegged Boots.
Gent's Calf. Grain, and Cloth Congress Boots,
Gent's Calf, Grain, and Buff Balmoral Boots,
Gent's and Boys' Buckle Shoes,
Gent's and Boys' Oxford Ties,
Gent's French Calf, Sewed, Congress Boots,
Men's Calf, Goat, Kip and Split Brogans,
Boys' Balmorals and Brogans,
Gent's Calf, Goat, and Carpet Slippers,
Ladies' Serge Balmoral, Congress and Button Boots,
Ladies' Kid, Balmoral and Congress Boots,
Ladies' Calf, Balmoral and Congress Boots,
Misses' Serge Balmoral and Congress Boots,
Misses' Kid, Goat and Calf Balmoral and Congress Boots,
Children's Serge, Kid and Calt Bal. and Cong. Boots,
Children's Ankle-Ties and Fancy Shoes,
Children's Copper-tipped, and Calf and Goat Balmoral Boots,
Ladies' and Misses' Kid and Carpet Slippers,
Ladies' Kid, Goat and Clothing Buskins.

Ladies' very fair, Kid, heel. Bal. Boots for	$0 75
Ladies' good, sewed, kid, heel, Bal. Boots for	1 75
Ladies' good, Serge, heel Cong. Boots for	1 50
Gent's Buff Oxford-ties for	1 75
Gent's Eureka Buckle Shoes,	2 00
Gent's Buff Bal. Boots,	2 00

Neckties, Scarfs, Butterflies.

RIBBON TIES, PAPER COLLARS and CUFFS, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, &C., &C., &C.

All the above goods were purchased wholly for cash. and I will guarantee to sell them a little cheaper than you can buy at any other place in Rockland or vicinity.

☞ New Goods received by every steamer from Boston.

T. A. WENTWORTH,
No. 5 Berry Block, 1st door North of Simonton Bro's.
Rockland, April 27, 1866. 19tf

GROUND PLASTER,
CEMENT AND BRICK,

For sale by
A. K. SPEAR,
Spear's Wharf foot of Park Street.
Rockland, April 25, 1866. 6w19

Two Crops in a Season,

BY purchasing the Early Daniel O'Rourke Peas of R. M. PILLSBURY.
Main, opposite head of Winter St.
Rockland, April 26th, 1866. 19tf

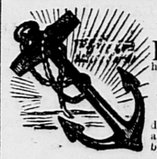
Notice.

WHEREAS my wife ABBIE F. ABBOTT has left the home I had provided for her with my father and mother without any just cause, this is to forbid any one from harbouring or trusting her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. JEREMIAH ABBOTT.
April 23, 1866. 3w19*

Notice.

CAME into my possession some months months ago, a bundle of HOUSE PAPER. The owner can have it by application at my store.

J. WAKEFIELD & CO.
April 25, 1866. 3w19



Anchors,

FISHING and NET ANCHORS, constantly on hand and made to order. Also, all kinds of

IRON WORK,

done in the neatest manner and at the shortest notice by

HOSEA COOMBS,
Corner of Winter and Pink Street.
Rockland, April 26, 1866. 6w19

ALLEN'S Sweet Corn by Measure,

Darling's Sweet Corn by the Ear,

INTERMEDIATE SWEET CORN BY THE EAR. Beet, Carrot, Turnip, and other Seeds by the *Pound.* Grass and Field Seeds furnished at short notice, by

R. M. PILLSBURY,
Main, opposite Head of Winter St.
Rockland, April 27, 1866. 2m19

Lost!

BETWEEN Isaac Ames' Store-house and Crockett Block, a FUR COLLAR. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Post-office.
Rockland, April 13, 1865. 17tf

SEEDS! SEEDS!

A GREAT VARIETY of SEED BEANS and PEAS, also a very large assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, for sale by.

R. M. PILLSBURY,
Main, opposite Head of Winter Street.
Rockland, April 19, 1866. 2m18

Accounts and Claims.

The Committee of the City of Rockland on Accounts and Claims will meet at the Aldermen's Room on the first Saturday of every month, and continue in session from 9 to 12 and from 1 to 4 o'clock. Accounts may be left at the Treasurer's office.

JAMES WALSH, Chairman.
Rockland, April 18, 1866. 18

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the North Marine Railway and Wharf Co., are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the company, will be held on Saturday, the 28th day of this month, at the office of Philo Thurston & Co., for the election of all the necessary officers of the company for the ensuing year, and to act on any other business that may come before said meeting.

PHILO THURSTON, Sec'y.
3w18

HERDS GRASS,
CLOVER,
AND RED TOP SEED,

For sale low by **J. A. INGRAHAM.**
Rockland, April 13, 1866. 17tf

Spring
MILLINERY

—AT—

F. J. KIRKPATRICK'S,
NO. 7 BERRY BLOCK.
Rockland, April 20, 1866. 18tf

LATEST STYLES

—FOR THE—

SPRING & SUMMER.

Having just returned from

NEW YORK,

We shall open **THIS DAY** all

NOVELTIES

—IN—

SPRING GARMENTS!

SIMONTON BRO'S.
April 18, 1866. 18tf

GRAND DISPLAY

—OF—

DRESS GOODS,

Direct from New York,

OPENING THIS DAY AT

SIMONTONS'.
April 18, 1866. 18tf

DRY GOODS!

A. J. SHAW & CO.,

Have Just Received

AND ARE NOW OFFERING

A CHOICE LOT OF

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKINGS,

SHAWLS,

DOMESTICS &C.

All of which we are selling at prices that will

INSURE A READY SALE.

LOOK AT THESE PRICES,

Good Black Silks Selling at			**$1,25**
Fine Dress Plaids	"	"	**0,25**
DeLaines	"	"	**0,25**
Kid Gloves	"	"	**1,25**
Good Tweed Cloth for Boys Wear, Selling at			**0,30**
Russia and American Crash Selling at			**0,12**

—ALSO,—

A LARGE LOT OF

HOOP SKIRTS,

Of the LATEST STYLES, slightly damaged by water, which will be sold at

HALF PRICE,

A. J. SHAW & CO.,
Pillsbury Block, Opp. Thorndike Hotel.
April 20, 1866. 18tf

Concentrated Lye.

A NICE article for making Soap. For sale, at a reduced price, by

J. A. INGRAHAM.
March 13, 1866. 14tf

HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at a bargain for cash, his Dwelling House and out buildings, situated on Holmes's St. Said house is 32 x 26, one story, with lot, six rods on the street, and nine rods deep, under cultivation. There is also a stable about 30 x 20 feet on the lot. Immediate possession given. Enquire of

WILLIAM PERRY, on the premises.
Rockland, April 20, 1866. 2m18

SHAKER HOODS

From 15 to 30 cents,

At F. J. KIRKPATRICK'S,

No. 7 Berry Block.
Rockland, April 19, 1866. 18tf

NEW SPRING GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED,

A FULL LINE OF

NEW STYLES

SPRING GOODS,

FOR

MEN AND BOY'S WEAR,

Bought at the

LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

All of which will be sold by the yard, or made up to order at prices which cannot fail to ensure QUICK SALES, by

C. G. MOFFITT.
Union Block.
Rockland, April 19, 1866. 18tf

MAINE STATE SEMINARY.

THE SUMMER TERM will commence

Thursday, April 26.

J. A. LOWELL, *Secretary.*
Lewiston, March 31, 1866. 3w17

New Music.

SHEET MUSIC received every week at the Music Store of

ALBERT SMITH.
Rockland, Aug. 24, 1865. 36tf

Notice.

WHEREAS, my wife, MARGARET ROKES, has left my bed and board, without any just cause, this is to forbid all persons from trusting or harboring her on my account, as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

C. S. ROKES.
Warren, April 14, 1866. 3w15*

BLOOD & PALMER

WATCH-MAKERS

—AND—

JEWELERS,

DEALERS IN

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Silver Ware.

UNION BLOCK, MAIN ST.,

SIMEON BLOOD, } **ROCKLAND, Me.**
G. W. PALMER, }

Repairing in all its branches executed with neatness and dispatch. All work warranted.
Rockland, April 18, 1866. 18tf

DR. J. W. POLAND'S
MAGIC POWDERS.

This well known great remedy cures HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, CONSTIPATION, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, SALLOW SKIN, DROWSINESS, DIZZINESS, HEARTBURN, PALPITATION, and other disagreeable complaints arising from a disordered liver.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

PRICE 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

F. W. A. RANKIN, Jr., Lewiston, General Agent for Maine.

Prepared by Dr. J. W. POLAND, Melrose, Mass.
April 20, 1866. 3m18

Watches! Watches!

LADIES' and GENTS' gold and silver Hunters for sale at reduced prices at

BLOOD & PALMER'S.
Rockland, April 18, 1866. 18tf

Silver Spoons.

MADE from coin silver. Just received at
Rockland, April 18, 1866. BLOOD & PALMER'S. 18tf

###

STEAM
REFINED SOAPS.

LEATHE & GORE,
Would solicit the attention of the trade and consumers to their Standard Brands of
STEAM REFINED SOAPS,
—viz:—
AMERICAN CASTILE,
CHEMICAL OLIVE,
CRANE'S PATENT,
FAMILY,
EXTRA,
NO. 1,
OLEINE,
and SODA.

All of SUPERIOR QUALITIES, in packages suitable for the trade and family use.

Importing our chemicals direct, and using only the best materials, and as our Goods are manufactured under the personal supervision of our senior partner, who has had thirty years practical experience in the business, we therefore assure the public with confidence that we CAN and WILL furnish the
BEST GOODS at THE LOWEST PRICES!

Having recently enlarged and ERECTED NEW WORKS, containing all the modern improvements, we are enabled to furnish a supply of **Soaps** of the **Best Qualities,** adapted to the demand, for **Export** and **Domestic Consumption.**

LEATHE & GORE'S
STEAM REFINED SOAPS
SOLD BY ALL THE
WHOLESALE GROCERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

LEATHE & GORE,
397 Commercial St., 47 & 49 Beach St.,
PORTLAND, ME.
April 5, 1866 — 16tf

COTTON DUCK.

—oo—

The Westbrook Manufacturing Co.
are now prepared to furnish
SHIP CHANDLERS and BUILDERS
with all numbers of
Cotton Duck,
Both HARD and SOFT; also
Sail Twine and Ravens Duck,

JONAS H. PERLEY, Agent,
No. 166 COMMERCIAL ST., PORTLAND, ME.
April 13, 1866. — 3m*17

CROCKERY
AND
GLASS WARE!

Latest Styles,

Just received, and will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES, by
E. W. SHAW & CO.,
Spear Block, Corner Park & Main Streets.
Rockland, April 5, 1866. — 16tf

A Full Assortment
—OF THE—
C. O. D. MAN'S,
Warranted
BOOTS & SHOES.

OF all the different kinds, styles and qualities, kept constantly on hand and for sale cheap at
T. A. WENTWORTH'S,
No. 5 Berry Block,

New pairs given in all cases where the C. O. D. Boots or Shoes prove defective, if but little worn when returned.
Rockland, April 13, 1866. — 17tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned has this day been dissolved by mutual consent,—Bodwell to collect the debts of the firm.
J. R. BODWELL,
BENJ. PALMER.
Rockland, Nov. 20, 1865. — 3w18

WILLIAM GLEASON,
LAND SURVEYOR,
UNION MAINE.
☞ Business punctually attended to.
April 4, 1866. — 6w16*

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of April, 1866.

A CERTAIN instrument, purporting to be the last will and testament of PETER FULLER, late of Warren, in said County deceased, having been presented for probate:—

ORDERED, That notice be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed at Rockland, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, in said County, on the second Tuesday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved and allowed as the last will and testament of the deceased.
N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. — 3w18

KNOX COUNTY—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of April, 1866.

HORACE S. BUTLER, Administrator on the estate of CHARLES S. BUTLER, late of South Thomaston, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said county, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.
N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
A true copy,—Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. 3w18

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of April, 1866.

EDWIN SMITH, Jr., Administrator on the estate of BETSEY BOGGS, late of Warren, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of said estate for allowance:

ORDERED, That notice thereof be given, three weeks successively, in the *Rockland Gazette*, printed in Rockland, in said County, that all persons interested may at tend at a Probate Court to be held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of May next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said account should not be allowed.
N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
A true copy,—Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. 3w18

To the Judge of Probate in and for the County of Knox.

THE undersigned, Guardian of IRA C. ROBINSON minor heir of RUFUS ROBINSON, late of Warren, in said County, deceased, represents, that said minor is seized and posessed of certain real estate, described as follows:—All the interest of said ward in a house and three acres of land at Crane's Corner, in Warren, same formerly owned by Rufus Robinson. That an advantageous offer of Five Hundred and Fifty dollars has been made for the same, by Moses Robinson, of Warren, in said County, which offer it is for the interest of all concerned immediately to accept, the proceeds of sale to be placed at interest for the benefit of said ward.—Said Guardian therefore prays for license to sell and convey the above described real estate to the person making said offer.
SUSAN R. ROBINSON.

KNOX COUNTY—In Probate Court, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of April, 1866.

On the petition aforesaid, ORDERED, That notice be given, by publishing a copy of said petition, with this order thereon, three weeks successively, prior to the second Tuesday of May next, in the *Rockland Gazette*, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Court of Probate, then to be held at Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
A true copy of the petition and order thereon.
Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. — 3w18

To the Judge of Probate in and for the County of Knox.

THE undersigned Guardian of LIZZIE and ALBERT BERRY, minor children of WILLIAM G. BERRY, late of Rockland in said County, deceased, respectfully represents, that it is for the best interest of said wards that they should become the owners of the following lots or parcels of land, situated in said Rockland and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake and stones on the northerly side of Lime Rock Street, and at the southwesterly corner of land of Crowell Jones; thence North, 85 degrees West, by the northerly line of said Lime Rock Street, fifty-six feet to a stake and stones, at land of said Jones; thence North, 5 degrees West, by said Jones' land ten rods to stones; thence South 70 degrees West, by said Blaisdell's land and land formerly owned by Condon, about sixty feet to land of said Jones; thence South 5 degs. East, by said Jones' land about eight and one-half rods to the bounds first mentioned. Wherefore your petitioner prays that he may be authorized to invest the sum of twenty-one hundred and fifty dollars of the moneys of said wards in his hands in the purchase of said real estate, and such further sum as may be necessary to properly improve the same, so that it may be rendered productive, and as in duty bound will ever pray.
G. W. BERRY.

KNOX COUNTY—In Court of Probate, held at Rockland, on the second Tuesday of April, 1866.

On the foregoing petition, ORDERED, That notice be given, by publishing a copy thereof and of this order, three weeks successively, prior to the Second Tuesday of May next, in the *Rockland Gazette*, a newspaper printed in Rockland, that all persons interested may attend at a Probate of Probate, then to be held at Rockland, and show cause, if any, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
N. T. TALBOT, Judge.
Attest:—O. G. HALL, Register. — 3w18

Net Twine.

FOR sale by — J. A. INGRAHAM.
March 23, 1866. — 14tf

BOSTON ADVERTISEMENTS.
FROM S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,

INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, PILES, and all IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, use
SARSAPARILLA AND TOMATO BITTERS.
FRED BROWN, PROPRIETOR, 67 Washington & 1 State Street, Boston.
Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine.

Affliction of the Feet.

ATKINSON'S FRENCH PLASTER } Is sure to effect a permanent cure of CORNS, BUNIONS, INFLAMED JOINTS, and all DISEASES OF THE FEET. After application, the boot or shoe can be worn with perfect ease.
Price 50 cents,—by mail, 60 cents.
W. D. ATKINSON, JR., Proprietor, Druggist, Tremont, corner Boylston street, Boston, Mass.
Sold by Apothecaries and Boot and Shoe Dealers.
April 5, 1866. — 16tf

100 Washington Street, Boston,

LIFE INSURANCE.

Cochran's Agency, Rockland.

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.
BOSTON.
Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.
HARTFORD, CONN.
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.
New York Life Insurance Co.
NEW YORK CITY.

E. H. & G. W. COCHRAN, Agents for the above reliable companies, with a combined capital of over twenty-four million dollars, will take risks on the most favorable terms on the Whole Life plan, premiums paid annually; or on the Ten Annual Payment plan, by which the policy for a whole life is paid up in ten years, and then the policy holder receives Annual Dividends in cash, and the policy thereby becoming a source of income.

Also as above on Five, Fifteen, and Twenty Years plans.

Life Insurance also effected payable at a given age to the insured, or to his executors in case of prior death.

Premiums may be paid, one half in cash, and note for other half, said notes canceled by the dividends of the company. For example: We insured the late ARCHIBALD McKELLAR'S Life, of this city, for $2,000. His age, Fifty-two years. Premium, $104 40. He paid cash $52 20, note $52 20. Died seven months after. The claim was paid at this agency, $1996 87, being amount in full. Less only the interest on the note, and said note was given up.

Any information relating to Life Insurance cheerfully given.
E. H. & G. W. COCHRAN,
BERRY BLOCK, ROCKLAND.
Rockland, April 5, 1866. — 16tf

Livery Stable Stock
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale their entire stock of HORSES, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, HARNESSES, ROBES, HAY, GRAIN, &c., now doing a good cash business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers.
O. A. WIGGIN & CO.
Rockland, March 23, 1866. — 14tf

Co-partnership Notice.

WE, the undersigned, WILLIAM H. HODGMAN, JAMES M. STUDLEY, MOSES STUDLEY and JOHN R. STUDLEY, all of Warren, in the County of Knox and State of Maine, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the statute law of Maine, for the purpose of carrying on the business of a country retail store, the buying, selling and retailing all sorts of goods, wares and merchandise usually dealt in by country traders, at said Warren, under the name of HODGMAN & STUDLEY, being the said Wm. H. Hodgman and James M. Studley, who are the General Partners, and the said Moses Studley and John R. Studley are the Special Partners, and as such have each contributed one thousand dollars in cash, making two thousand dollars as and towards the capital of said firm; said partnership to commence on the thirty-first day of March, 1866, and to terminate on the thirtieth day of March, 1868.

Five cent U. S. Stamp. — WM. H. HODGMAN, JAMES M. STUDLEY, } General Partners.
MOSES STUDLEY, JOHN R. STUDLEY, } Special Partners.

Five cent U. S. Stamp. — KNOX, ss.—April 4th, 1866. Then personally appeared, the above named Wm. H. Hodgman, James M. Studley, Moses Studley, and John R. Studley, and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free act and deed. Before me,
EDWIN SMITH, Jr., *Jus. of the Peace.*
April 12, 1866. — 6w17

HARRIS & WATERHOUSE,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
No. 12 EXCHANGE STREET,
(Below Merchants Exchange,)
Portland, Me.
☞ We shall offer to the trade all the leading and Nobby styles as soon as issued, and at the lowest Cash prices.
March 27, 1866. — 4w15

ROSS & ROUNDY,
SHIP BROKERS,
Ship Chandlers & Grocers,
Manufacturers of CORDAGE of all kinds,
GANGS OF RIGGING, DUCK, ANCHORS and CHAINS, furnished at the lowest rates.
73 Commercial Street, Portland, Me.
March 28, 1866. — 6m*15

FRANCIS HARRINGTON,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
BLOCKS, PUMPS,
STEERING-WHEELS, OARS, HAND-SPIKES, MAST-HOOPS, JIB-HANKS, BELAYING PINS, ROLLED-BUSHINGS, &c.
☞ **LUMBER PLANED TO ORDER.** ☜
No. 10 Kimball Block, Main Street,
ROCKLAND,
March 8, 1866. — 12tf

Davis, Meserve, Haskell & Co.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS
—AND—
WOOLENS,
Agents for the celebrated Warren
CASSIMERES & FLANNELS,
ARCADE No. 18 FREE STREET,
Portland, Me.
Fred'k Davis, C. H. Meserve, L. P. Haskell, E. Chapman.
November 2, 1865. — 1y*46

Goods have Fallen!

FOR further particulars inquire of J. A. INGRAHAM, at the old stand of Kimball & Ingraham.
March 23, 1866. — 14tf

Sugars! Sugars!!

GRANULATED, Coffee Crushed, Yellow and Muscovado, at greatly reduced prices. For sale by
J. A. INGRAHAM.
March 23, 1866. — 14tf

Molasses and Syrup.

PORTO RICO and Muscovado Molasses and Amber Syrup, nice and cheap. For sale by
J. A. INGRAHAM.
March 23, 1866. — 14tf

Wilmington Pitch.

THE real old-fashioned. For sale once more cheap by
J. A. INGRAHAM.
March 23, 1866. — 14tf

Tar and Oakum.

FOR sale by — J. A. INGRAHAM.
March 23, 1866. — 14tf

Lobster Warp and Twine.

AT low prices. For sale by — J. A. INGRAHAM.
March 23, 1866. — 14tf

Paints and Oils.

ALL kinds. For sale cheap by
J. A. INGRAHAM.
March 23, 1866. — 14tf

Cotton Warp,

FOR $3.50 per BUNCH, or $1.00 fall from former prices. For sale by
J. A. INGRAHAM.
March 23, 1866. — 14tf

Potash! Potash!!

BABBITT'S BEST, in cans of different sizes, at reduced prices. For sale by
J. A. INGRAHAM.
March 23, 1866. — 14tf

Removal.

A. J. SHAW & Co.,

HAVE removed to the middle store, in PILLSBURY BLOCK, formerly occupied by J. S. Willoughby, opposite the Thorndike Hotel.
Rockland, March 22, 1856. — 12tf

BEST QUALITY
—AND LATEST STYLES—
DELAINES,
Only Twenty-five Cents.
FOR SALE BY
E. B. MAYO,
March 15, 1866. — 13tf

LARGE SALE OF GOODS,
TO CLOSE OUT OUR STOCK OF
WATCHES, CHAINS, SEWING MACHINES, SILK, ALPACCA,
and many other kinds of
DRESS PATTERNS,
Silver Plated Castors, Fruit and Cake Baskets, Forks and Spoons, all kinds of Silver Plated Ware, Coral, Jet and Cameo Sets of Jewelry, Pins, Buttons and Studs, Gold Thimbles, Pencils and Lockets, Shawls, Balmoral Skirts, Sontags, Collars and Undersleeves.

Any person sending us twenty-five cents as an advance payment to cover expenses, can be informed in advance what article they will receive on payment of one dollar, and it will then be optional with them to send for it or not.

For one dollar we will send a list of six articles, with retail prices, and from the list any article can be selected:

For $1.50, a list of 12.
For $3.00, a list of 25.
For $5.00, a list of 50.
For $10.00, a list of 100.

This is a
RARE CHANCE
to obtain a dress or some other valuable article at the above prices, and in no case can they get
Less than a Dollar's Worth,
as we send no article which retails for less than that sum.
Send for Circulars.
G. ADAMS & CO.,
3m14 — 480 P. O. BOX, BOSTON, MASS.

NICE DeLAINES!
ONLY
25 CENTS!
—AT—
SIMONTON BROTHERS,
No 4 Berry Block.
March 8, 1866. — 12tf

Our Entire Stock
MARKED DOWN,
To correspond with the
Great Decline in BOSTON.
CALL AND EXAMINE PRICES.
Simonton Bro's.
March 8, 1866. — 12tf

Heavy Brown Drilling,
Just the article for
BOAT SAILS.
FOR SALE LOW AT
SIMONTON BRO'S.
March 8, 1866. — 12tf

CORN, FLOUR,
Provision & Grocery Store.

THE subscriber, having purchased the stock and taken the store recently occupied by Mr. J. W. POTMAN, Snow Block, corner of Main and Spring st., offers to the public at low prices, a large and carefully selected stock of
WEST INDIA GOODS,
CORN, FLOUR,
Provisions and Groceries,
SUGARS & SYRUPS OF DIFFERENT GRADES, MOLASSES,
Butter and Cheese, Pork and Lard,
And all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.
Tobacco & Cigars at wholesale,
ALDEN LITCHFIELD.
Remember the Place.
Corner of Main and Spring Streets.
Rockland, Nov. 9, 1865. — 2m47

CARPETINGS!

SPRING STOCK,
NOW OPENING AT
Simonton Bro's.
March 27, 1866. — 15tf

NEW OPENING!
E. W. SHAW & CO.
GROCERIES,
CROCKERY
—AND—
GLASS WARE.
AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
FLOUR,
Family and Fancy Groceries.
A large stock of SUGAR, MOLASSES and SYRUP, PORK, LARD, CHEESE and COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds.
Crockery Ware, Glass Ware,
WILLOW WARE, BROOMS and BASKETS, LAMPS and FIXTURES, TABLE CUTLERY &c., &c.
No. 4 Spear Block,
Corner Main and Park Streets.
Rockland, Oct. 12, 1865. — 43tf

No Pianist will Fail to Admit

That of the hundreds of Books of Instruction in Pianoforte Music published, **Richardson's New Method** takes the lead and seems destined to keep it.—**Twenty-five thousand Copies of Richardson's Method are sold every year,**—a sale which no similar book has ever reached. It is adapted alike to the youngest and to the oldest, to the beginner, for first lessons, and to the amateur, for general practice.—Price $3 75. Sold by all Music Dealers. Sent postpaid. **OLIVER DITSON & Co., Publishers,** Boston.
For sale by O. S. ANDREWS.
March 18, 1866. — 14tf

Church Choirs are Satisfied

That the best book for their use is **"The Harp of Judah,"** by L. O. EMERSON. Letters from all directions confirm the opinion that no collection of Church Music recently published has given such general satisfaction. Choirs the most fastidious in their tastes, and having the reputation of being "very hard to please," have acknowledged the "Harp of Judah" to be just the book they want. **OLIVER DITSON & Co., Publishers,** 277 Washington Street, Boston.
For sale by O. S. ANDREWS.
March 18, 1866. — 14tf

FEED.
FRESH Ground MIDDLINGS, FINE FEED and SHORTS.
—ALSO—
COTTON SEED MEAL
AND
White Feed Oats,
At W. O. FULLER'S.
Rockland, Jan. 25, 1866. — 6tf

C. D. ULMER,
Successor to C. H. KNOWLTON,
DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
Fresh & Salt Provisions,
FRESH, CORNED AND DRY FISH,
FRUIT AND FAMILY GROCERIES,
NO 2 BEETHOVEN BLOCK, ROCKLAND, ME.
Rockland, August 29, 1865. — 37tf

INGLIS & BOW,
Ship Agents & Commission Merchants,
13 JOHN STREET, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.
Collect Freights, Procure Charters and Dispose of Consignments of Foreign and Colonial Produce on the best terms.
Reference WM. M. M'LEAN, St. John, N. B.
July 30, 1864. — 1y32

DAVID H. INGRAHAM,
Commission Merchant,
AND AGENT FOR
ROCKLAND & THOMASTON LIME,
No. 91 Broad Street, Boston.
May 27, 1864. — 23tf

JOHN S. INGRAHAM,
SHIP BROKER
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
NO. 26 SOUTH STREET, NEW YORK.
Charters procured—Business punctually attended to.
October 22, 1864. — 44tf

GEO. W. FRENCH,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law,
—AND—
AUTHORIZED AGENT TO PROCURE BOUNTIES, PENSIONS, ARREARS OF PAY AND PRIZE CLAIMS.
Thomaston, Me.

L. W. HOWES,
Counsellor at Law,
ROCKLAND, MAINE,
Strict attention given to Probate matters, collecting debts, Conveyancing, &c.,—in connection with other business. — 27tf

A. S. RICE,
Attorney & Counsellor at Law.
Corner Lime Rock and Main Streets.
ROCKLAND, ME.
Particular attention given to Probate business.
Rockland, Jan 1, 1865. — 3tf

WILLIAM BEATTIE,
Counsellor & Attorney at Law,
WILSON & WHITE'S BLOCK,
37tf — ROCKLAND MAINE.

S. W. LAUGHTON,
U. S. Deputy Marshal,
—AND—
Sheriff of Knox County, Me.
POST OFFICE ADDRESS,.....ROCKLAND, ME.
Deputy Sheriffs.
NAHUM THURSTON, UNION.
JAMES LINCOLN, WASHINGTON.
HANSON ANDREWS, ROCKPORT.
WM. J. BUNKER, THOMASTON.
February 4, 1865. — 7tf

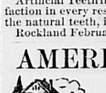
HORATIO N. KEENE,
(Successor to E. W. Bartlett,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS,
AND OVER-SHOES,
Sole Leather, Wax Leather, French and American Calf Skins.
LININGS, BINDINGS, KID AND GOAT STOCK,
Rubber Goring, Shoe Duck, Pegs, Lasts, Shoe Nails, Shoe Tools of all kinds.
At the Brook, Main Street,
ROCKLAND, ME,
January 2, 1864. — 2tf

GEO. W. WHITE,
LICENSED CONVEYANCER
At the Register of Deeds Office, Pillsbury Block, Rockland, Maine.
Rockland, Feb. 4, 1864. — 7tf

DR. J. RICHARDSON,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
RESIDENCE & OFFICE, SPEAR BLOCK,
Corner of Main and Park Streets.
Rockland, August 5, 1865. — 33tf

E. P. CHASE,
DENTIST,
Office in Wilson & White's Block,
ROCKLAND MAINE.
Artificial Teeth inserted and warranted to give satisfaction in every respect. All operations performed on the natural teeth, in the most skillful manner.
Rockland February 4, 1865. — 7tf

AMERICAN HOUSE,



Corner of Fore and Lime Sts.,
PORTLAND, Me.
W. M. LEWIS, PROPRIETOR,
Rockland, May 12, 1865. — 21tf

WILDES' HOTEL,
NO. 46 ELM STREET,
BOSTON.
G. W. WHITTEMORE, PROPRIETOR.
November 7, 1862. — 45tf

S. I. LOVEJOY,
SHIP BROKER
—AND—
Commission Merchant.
ROCKLAND, Me.
Office over Store of Cobb, Wight & Case.
VESSELS FREIGHTS, AND CHARTERS PROCURED.
Rockland, Dec. 31, 1864. — 16w2

SIMONTON BROTHERS.
DEALERS IN
Silks, Dress Goods,
SHAWLS, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LINENS, TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c.,
Cloakings and Cloaks.
—ALSO.—
Carpets & Feathers.
No. 4 BERRY'S BLOCK.
Rockland, May 13, 1864. — 21tf

E. B. MAYO,
(Successor to MAYO & KALER.)
DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS,
Corner Store, Pillsbury Block, Main St.
EBEN B. MAYO.
Rockland, Sept. 30, 1864. — 41tf

HALL & CILLEY,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
ROCKLAND, Me,
O. G. HALL. — J. P. CILLEY.
February 22, 1866. — 10tf

Government Claim Agency.
CLAIMS for PENSIONS, BOUNTY Arrears of Pay, Transportation, AND PRIZE MONEY,
promptly secured at legal rates.
HALL & CILLEY.
O. G. HALL,
J. P. CILLEY. — **Rockland.**
February 22, 1866. — 10tf

THORNDIKE HOTEL.
G. A. LYNDE, Proprietor.
ROCKLAND, MAINE.

THE subscriber hopes, with the aid of the citizens of Rockland, to make this House worthy of the public patronage.

Connected with the Hotel is a reading room for the benefit of the public, where they will find on file, the Bangor Daily Whig & Courier, Kennebec Journal, Portland Press, Boston Journal, Boston Post, Boston Advertiser, Rockland Gazette, Rockland Free Press and the Battle-Axe.
G. A. LYNDE.
Rockland, Jan. 22, 1866. — 6tf

SAMUEL A. SLEEPER
Shipwright and Caulker,
No, 304 COMMERCIAL STREET,
BOSTON.
All kinds of CARPENTER-WORK and CAULKING done in the most thorough manner at the lowest prices and at the shortest notice. Also TAR, PITCH and OAKUM for sale at the lowest prices. Vessels taken out on any of the various docks in Boston or East Boston.
November 30, 1865. — 50tf

WARREN FACTORY
Double Milled Blankets.
A SPLENDID article—all wool—largest size, and of various qualities. For sale at less than the cost of manufacture by
W. O. FULLER.
Rockland, Nov, 24, 1865. — 40tf

J. W. CROCKER. — A. G. HUNT.
CROCKER & HUNT,
DEALERS IN
Corn, Flour, Meal, Pork,
BEST WEST INDIA GOODS,
And Family Groceries,
No. 1 Atlantic Block, Corner Main and Sea Sts.,
ROCKLAND, ME.
☞ COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Rockland, March 16, 1866. — 13tf

WILLIAM M. McLEAN,
SHIP BROKER
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
41 WATER STREET, SAINT JOHN, N. B.
AGENT FOR THE
Anchor Line of International Steamships,
BETWEEN
GLASGOW AND ST. JOHN.
Deals: West India and Coastwise Charters procured at highest rates. All orders for Merchandise &c., promptly attended to.

REFERENCES.
CAPT. ROBERT CROCKETT, HUDSON J. HEWETT, N. T. HILL, Rockport. } Rockland.
JAMES LITTLEFIELD, Bangor.
PHINEAS PENDLETON, S. S. LEWIS, Belfast. } Searsport.
WM. McGILVERY, L. B. GILCHRIST, SAM'L WATTS, EDWARD O'BRIEN, } Thomaston.
THAYER & PEABODY, Boston.
PEABODY, WILLIS & CO., New York.
April 13, 1866. — 17tf

JOHN F. CABLES,
LICENSED AUCTIONEER,
WILL hold himself in readiness to attend sales, and answer all orders for his services, in the city, or elsewhere where their is no auctioneer duly licensed and appointed.
Rockland, April 5, 1866. — 16tf

TALBOT, RUST & CO.,
DEALERS IN ICE,
ROCKPORT, MAINE.
☞ Vessels invited to apply for Freights.
April 6, 1866. — 6m16*

Maine War-Claim Association.
ESTABLISHED OCTOBER, 1862.
For the Collection of Bounties and Pensions and the Back Pay of Deceased Soldiers and Sailors.
PRIZE MONEY PROMPTLY COLLECTED AT REASONABLE RATES.
BRANCH OFFICE AT ROCKLAND.
OLIVER G. HALL, Ass't Actuary.
Rockland, Jan. 31, 1866. — 7tf

CASH FOR
Paper, Rags, &c.
THE undersigned will pay *CASH* for any quantity of

Cotton Rags,	Books and Papers,
Woolen Rags,	Lead,
Old Rubbers,	Copper,
Old Paper,	Zinc,
Old Iron,	Pewter,
Brittania,	Bones,
Brass,	Canvass,
Composition,	Cotton,
Glass, (cut,)	&c., &c., &c.

The highest Cash Prices paid for the above articles.
For sale Anchors, Chains, Rigging,
Sails, Second-Hand Lead Pipe, Fence Iron, &c., and a general assortment of OLD IRON.
A. R. LEIGHTON,
At the Brook.
Rockland, Nov. 22, 1865. — 6m49

FRESH STOCK
JUST FROM BOSTON.
GEO. W. BROWN & CO.,
No. 6 Rankin Block.
DEALERS IN
Corn, Flour and Groceries,
PAINTS, OILS and CORDAGE, HARD WARE and WOODEN WARE.
We keep a little of all kinds of Goods.
PLEASE CALL AND SEE.

WOOD FOR SALE.
GEORGE W. BROWN,
WM. E. CROCKETT.
Rockland, Jan. 31, 1866. — 7tf

Shaving, Hair Cutting, &c.
D. MANSON,
HAVING taken the rooms recently occupied by J. L. Giofray, at
NO. 5, CUSTOM HOUSE BLOCK,
the most neatly fitted up and pleasant rooms in Eastern Maine;—begs leave to introduce himself as a candidate for public patronage in the line of his profession, assuring it that he will always, by having sharp tools, and clean and easy appliances, give such satisfaction as shall warrant its continuance.
Particular attention paid to Cutting Ladies' and Children's Hair.
SHAMPOOING, HAIR CUTTING &c.
neatly executed.
For Sale GIOFRAY'S SUPERIOR HAIR RENOVATOR, the best article in the world for changing Grey hair to its natural color.
Dec. 7, 1865. — 51tf

W. O. FULLER.
FLOUR of all grades,
CORN, MEAL,
And other Breadstuffs. Cracked wheat or Wheat Groats, Hominy and Samp, Kiln-dried Oat Meal, Bolten Indian Meal, Buckwheat Flour, Rye Meal.
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS.
Rockland, Dec, 22, 1865. — 1tf

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
REVOLVERS, RIFLES,
Muskets and Carbines,
For the United States Service. Also
POCKET AND BELT REVOLVERS, REPEATING PISTOLS, RIFLE CANES, REVOLVING RIFLES,
Rifle & Shot Gun Barrels, & Gun Materials, generally. Sold by Gun Dealers and the Trade throughout the country.
In these days of House Breaking and Robbery every House, Store, Bank, and Office should have one of REMINGTON'S REVOLVERS.
Circulars containing cuts and description of our Arms will be furnished upon application.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.
MOORE & NICHOLS, Agents,
No. 40 Courtland St., New York.
March 29, 1866. — 15tf

W. O. FULLER,
SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
WARREN FACTORY GOODS
AT wholesale, in this vicinity. I have now on hand and am constantly receiving, a prime Stock of these most desirable Goods, consisting of
HEAVY FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS,
BLUE MIXED & SCARLET SHIRTING FLANNEL, plain and twilled.
40-inch ALL-WOOL BLANKETINGS.
40-inch COTTON-AND-WOOL BLANKETINGS,
Cassimeres and Satinets
of all grades, heavy and light, for Men and Boy's wear,
Beaver Cloths, very Heavy, for Overcoatings.
All of which I will sell at the lowest prices at retail, and to the Trade at the same prices as sold at the Factory. And here you may always depend upon getting the genuine *Warren* Goods, and not a bogus article.
☞ Please call and examine these Goods, and you shall be suited in PRICE and QUALITY.
Spear Block.
Rockland, December 15, 1865. — 52tf

Bones.
BONES wanted by — A. R. LEIGHTON,
At the Brook.
Rockland, March 16, 1865. — 13tf

Gold Medal Saleratus.
HERRICK ALLEN'S Gold Medal Saleratus at wholesale by
A. LITCHFIELD,
Corner Main and Spring St.
Rockland, Nov. 10, 1865. — 47tf

Herds Grass,
CLOVER and RED TOP SEED at
W. O. FULLER'S
Rockland, March 16, 1866. — 13tf

JUST RECEIVED,
NICE PRINTS,
New Styles,
At One Shilling Per Yard,
For sale by
E. B. MAYO,
March 15, 1866. — 13tf

EXCELSIOR
BURNING OIL

EXCELSIOR BURNING OIL.—A sample of this Oil, manufactured by Lothrop, Bassett & Co., has been subjected to chemical and photometrical experiments.

It is an inflammable oil, which may be burned in lamps with chimneys or in less size of flame, from ordinary wicks. Although its vapor inflames at common temperature, it will not explode on the approach of flame. When burning from a "Kerosene" oil wick, it affords a larger and more luminous flame than "Kerosene," and soils the chimney less! the whole of the oil in the lamp being consumed without the wick becoming charred or incrusted. The light afforded by the flame of this oil is agreeable to the eyes, and is excellent for working, reading or writing by, as it contains the desirable rays. Its flame is as steady as a gas flame, while the illuminating power is much higher, and it is as easily modified in the lamps specially adapted to consuming it.
Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., *State Assayer.*
20 State Street, Boston, January 19, 1866.

STATE ASSAYER'S OFFICE, 20 State St., Boston.

Messrs. LOTHROP, BASSETT & CO.—Gentlemen:—Your "Excelsior Burning Oil" has been tested and examined here.

The vapor of this substance being dense and heavier than air, will not mix with it. It is not explosive, and should not be considered dangerous. There is no danger when burning it from the Marcy Burners.

With regard to handling and storing it will be like so much Alcohol.

I consider this a safer illuminating combustible than "Kerosene."
Respectfully,
S. DANA HAYES, *Chemist and Assayer.*
24th January, 1866.

The attention of the trade is invited to the above named Oil, which is pronounced by all who have used it.

The Best Oil in the Market.

The following are some of its principal qualities.
It emits no offensive odor while burning.
It does not readily smoke.
It burns with great brilliancy and steadiness.

It Cannot be Exploded,
and in softness of light is equal to Alcohol.
We claim that it possesses all the superior qualities of fluid with none of the defects.
It burns beautifully in the common fluid lamp and far better than Kerosene in the common Kerosene lamp, with the simple adoption of Marcy's Patent Union Hinge Burner, which is simply the best improved Kerosene burner and the only
Perfectly Safe Burner Now in Use.
It is a Cheap and Admirable substitute for Fluid, Kerosene, Camphene and Alcohol, and its perfect safety will commend it to an intelligent public as
The Best Illuminator Yet.
LOTHROP, BASSETT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
43 INDIA STREET, BOSTON.
For sale at retail in the principal towns in Maine.
Feb 1, 1866. — 8m

New Style Prints,
—ALSO—
BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED
SHEETINGS,
Just Received and for Sale at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES, by
E. B. MAYO.
March 15, 1866. — 13tf

American and Foreign Patents
R. H. EDDY,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS,
Late Agent of U. S. Patent Office, Washington, (under the Act of 1837.)
78 State Street, Opposite Kilby Street,
BOSTON.
AFTER an extensive practice of upwards of twenty years, continues to secure Patents in the United States; also in Great Britain, France, and other foreign countries. Caveats, Specifications, Bonds, Assignments, and all Papers or Drawings for Patents, executed on reasonable terms, with despatch. Research is made into American and Foreign works, to determine the validity and utility of Patents of Inventions—and legal and other advice rendered in all matters touching the same. Copies of the claims of any Patent furnished by remitting One Dollar. Assignments recorded in Washington.
No Agency in the United States possesses superior facilities for obtaining Patents, or ascertaining the patentability of inventions.
During eight months the subscriber, in course of his large practice, made on twice rejected applications SIXTEEN APPEALS, *every one* of which was decided *in his favor* by the Commissioner of Patents.

TESTIMONIALS.
"I regard Mr. Eddy as one of the *most capable and successful* practitioners with whom I have had official intercourse." CHARLES MASON,
Commissioner of Patents.
"I have no hesitation in assuring inventors that they cannot employ a man *more competent and trustworthy,* and more capable of putting their applications in a form to secure for them an early and favorable consideration at the Patent Office."
EDMUND BURKE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.
"Mr. R. H. Eddy has made for me THIRTEEN applications, in all but ONE of which patents have been granted, and that one *is now pending.* Such unmistakable proof of great talent and ability on his part leads me to rec